



DRAFT IDP

2010 – 2014



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ABBREVIATIONS

IDP	INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
MIG	MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT
DPLGH	DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING
PGDS	PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
DOT	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
MSIG	MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT GRANT
FY	FINANCIAL YEAR
LUMS	LAND USE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
SDM	SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
GTM	GREATER TUBATSE MUNICIPALITY
WTW	WATER TREATMENT WORKS
DEPT	DEPARTMENT
RDP	RECOSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
EXCO	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
LED	LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
MSA	MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT
NSDP	NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE
KPA	KEY PERFORMANCE AREA
KPI	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
CIF	CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK
MTREF	MEDIUM TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK
SDF	SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
DFA	DEVELOPMENT FACILITATION ACT
IGR	INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
MFMA	MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT
SWOT	STRENGTH WEAKNESS OPPORTUNITY THREATS
LEGDP	LIMPOPO EMPLOYMENT GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN
MSA	MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES ACT
LM	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
LGDS	LIMPOPO GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
ASGISA	ACCELERATED SHARED GROWTH INITIATIVES OF SOUTH AFRICA
MDG	MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
DORA	DIVISION OF REVENUE ACT

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Location of the Greater Tubatse Municipality

The GTM is located north of the N4 highway, Middelburg, Belfast and Nelspruit, and east of the N1 highway, Groblersdal and Pietersburg. The area of jurisdiction is approximately 4 550 km² in size and is known as the Middelveld as it is located between the Highveld and Lowveld regions. It forms part of the Sekhukhune District Municipality in the Limpopo Province. The district also includes Greater Groblersdal LM, Greater Marble Hall LM, Greater Makhudutamaga LM and Greater Fetakgomo LM.

The area was established after the local government elections of 2000 as an outflow of the municipal demarcation process. It comprises 29 wards represented by one councillor per ward and is administered by a local municipality of which the main offices are located in Burgersfort.

1.2 Greater Tubatse Municipal Key challenges and opportunities

KPA : SPATIAL RATIONALE	KEY CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES
	Settlement /village upgrading	SDF and LUMS finalised
	Cluster development	
	Environmental management	District municipality busy with the finalisation of the environmental management strategy
	Corridor development	Nodal point
	Land claims and ownership	
	Topography of the area	
	High level of informal settlements	
KPA : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	KEY CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES
	Low skills level	There is Mining , tourism and agricultural development potential
	High level of HIV/AIDS pandemic	
	High level of crime	LED strategy is complete
	Poverty level is high	
KPA : INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT	KEY CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES
	Aging infrastructure	Plans and strategies available for infrastructural development
	Infrastructure over capacity	

	(water, sanitation and electricity)	
	No refuse removal services in rural areas	
	Inadequate access to bulk services	
KPA : INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT	KEY CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES
	61% of roads un-surfaced	Municipality developed public works programme with equipments
	High level of housing structures made of traditional material and shacks	
KPA : FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	KEY CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES
	Lack of by-laws and policies	Stable work-force
	Inadequate skills level	revenue enhancement strategy is in place
	Inadequate office space	
	Inadequate funding	
	Inadequate planning and management	
KPA : GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	KEY CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES
	Inadequate relationship between Magoshi and the Municipality	Political stability
	Lack of co-operation between CDWs and Councillors	
	Poor participation on Governance matters by members of community	

1.3 Priority Strategies

The following are strategic priority areas for the Greater Tubatse Municipality:

KPA : FINANCIAL VIABILITY	STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREAS
	- Revenue enhancement
	- Prioritisation of resource allocation and utilisation
	- Ensure sustainability and maintenance of inter and intra government relations
KPA : GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	- Ensure sustainability and maintenance of effective community and stakeholder relations
	- Development of Council and community

	structures
KPA : INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT	STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREAS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improve access to basic and other service delivery in a sustainable manner - Ensure environmental well-being
KPA : INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop, attract and retain skilled and knowledgeable work-force - Develop a high performance culture for a changed, diverse, efficient and effective local government
KPA: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure integrated development for economic growth - Promote and network public private partnerships
KPA : SPATIAL RATIONALE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure integrated spatial planning

1.4 Legal Frameworks

Integrated development planning is an approach to planning that involves the whole municipality and its citizens in finding the best solutions to achieve effective long-term development. It is also a broad plan for an area that gives an overall conditions and facilities, at the problems and needs and finally at the resources available for development.

Objects of an IDP are to:

- Make good use of scarce resources
- Help speed up delivery of services to poor areas
- Attract additional funds (government departments and private investors)
- Strengthen democracy
- Overcome the inequalities and discrimination of the apartheid system
- Promote co-ordination between local, provincial and national government.

The constitution (section 152 and 153), local government is responsible for the development processes in municipalities, including municipal planning. Its mandates relates to municipalities' management, budgeting and planning functions of its objectives and provides a clear indication of the intended purposes of municipal integrated development planning.

The objectives of Intergovernmental Relation Framework Act of 2005, is to provide framework for the implementation of the principle of co-operative governance as set out in the constitution especially during the processes of the IDP.

The Development facilitation Act of 1995 adds some specific spatial and land development principles such as discouraging illegal occupation of land, promotion of integration of social, economic, institutional and physical aspects of land development. It also promotes integrated land development in rural and urban areas in support of each other, promotes the availability of residential and employment opportunities in close proximity to or integrated with each other. It encourages the use of existing resources relating to agriculture, land, minerals, bulk infrastructure, roads, transportation and social facilities.

The Division of Revenue Act is prepared annually and its objectives are to provide for the equitable division of revenue raised nationally among the national, provincial and local spheres of government.

The municipal structures Act 1998 (Act 117 of 1998) provides for the establishment of municipal categories and for the appropriate division of functions and powers between these categories of municipalities.

In terms of section 25 and 26 of the Municipal Systems Act (2000), all municipalities are required to compile integrated development plans (IDPs) which are single, inclusive, strategic plans. Section 21 puts onus on municipalities to align with the development plans and strategies of organs of state.

The Municipal Finance Management Act plays a central role in service delivery because it regulates the procurement of service providers for the planning and implementation of programmes and projects.

The white paper on Local Government of 1998 adopts development policy and principle guidelines and principles and advocates the developmental role of local government

The NSDP (national spatial development perspective) is providing a framework for discussing the space economy taking deprivation, resources, infrastructure and potential economic activity into account. It identifies key areas of tension and/or priority in achieving positive spatial outcomes with government infrastructure investment and development spending, and provides National government's response to the above for a given timeframe. It aims to align spatial choices with government investments and development spending across all spheres of government.

The Limpopo Provincial Government has launched the Limpopo Employment and Development Growth Plan (LEDGP) on the 08th October 2009 and will be reviewed after every five years to suite current circumstances with clear strategic objectives for the entire Province. The following are strategic objectives of the LGDS:

- Create decent work and sustainable livelihoods by way of competitive industrial cluster promotion , infrastructure construction, and various national development programmes
- Improve the quality of life of the citizens through effective education (including skills development) , reliable health care, alert policing, comfortable housing, social grants and sport, with specific emphasis on their own participation in these process
- Promote rural development, food security and land reform in order to spread the benefits of economic growth beyond the urban areas

- Raise the effectiveness and efficiency of the development state by way of effective organisation structuring and recruiting, targeted training and the building of a culture of service and responsibility, integrated development management, and co-operation between all organizations in the development processes
- Give specific attention and allocate sufficient resources to the high-priority challenges of regional development, sustainable development and climate change, black economic empowerment and informal economy.

Millennium development goals (MDG) are set to be achieved by 2020 and extensive monitoring has been set up to track the progress towards achieving the goals globally. The objectives in the South African National Programme of Action, vision 2014, are set to meet the basic needs, develop human resources, build the economy and finally democratise the state and society.

Accelerated Shared Growth Initiatives of South Africa (ASGISA) is a programme that seeks to halve unemployment and poverty within nine years. It is a national effort to achieve faster and shared economic growth, achieve social objectives: reduction of inequality and virtually eliminate poverty, reduction of infrastructure backlogs that constrain economic growth and achieve the millennium development goals.

The local Government Strategic agenda has identified six key performance areas which seeks to address developmental challenges in the local sphere of governance of the Republic of South Africa:

- Financial viability
- Good governance and public participation
- Institutional development
- Infrastructural development
- Local economic development
- Spatial rationale

The Local Government Turnaround Strategy for 2009 also point out five strategic objectives that will pursued to rebuild public trust in the Local Government system and to restore confidence in the ability of each and every municipality's conditions and needs e.q:

- Ensuring that municipalities meet basic needs of communities
- Building clean, responsive and accountable local government
- Improving functionality, performance and professionalism
- Improve national policy, oversight and support
- Strengthen partnerships between local government , communities and civil society

1.5 Objectives of Local Government

The following are objects of local Government as outlined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa: (section 152 of the constitution)

- To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities,
- To ensure the provisions of services to communities in a sustainable manner,
- To promote social and economic development
- To promote a safe and healthy environment

- To encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government.
- A municipality must strive, within its financial and administrative capacity, to achieve its objects.

1.6 Power and Functions

In terms of the Municipal Structures Act of 1998 and the Demarcations Board, the following powers and functions are assigned to the GTM:

Table: Roles and responsibilities in terms of the Demarcations Board and Municipal Structures Act, 1998

FUNCTION	AUTHORISED	PROVIDED BY
Water and sanitation	No	GSDM
Electricity Reticulation	No	ESKOM
Municipal Roads	Yes	GTM
Other roads (District and Provincial)	No	GSDM and Limpopo Department Transport
Housing	No	Limpopo DPLGH
Building regulations	Yes	GTM
Local tourism	Yes	GTM
Fire fighting	No	GSDM
Street lighting	Yes	GTM
Traffic and Parking	Yes	GTM
Trading regulations	Yes	GTM
Local sports facilities	yes	GTM
Municipal planning	yes	GTM
Municipal public transport	Yes	GTM
Storm water	No	GSDM
Municipal airport	Yes	GTM
Billboards and advertising	Yes	GTM
Control of liquor and food outlet and street trading	Yes	GTM
Local amenities	yes	GTM

Waste and Cleansing	yes	GTM
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1.7 MEC's assessment 2009/10 IDP

Section 32 (1)(a) of the Municipal systems act, act 32 of 2000 mandates the municipal manager of a municipality to submit a copy of the integrated development plan as adopted by council of the municipality, and any subsequent amendment to the plan, to the MEC for local government in the Province within 10 days of the adoption or amendment of the plan.

The Greater Tubatse municipality adopted its 2009/10 IDP on the 30th May 2009 and was submitted to the MEC on the 05th June 2009.

Below are comments from the MEC for the 2009/10 IDP

	MUNICIPAL FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS
KPA 1: Spatial Rationale	<p>> Analysis: spatial analysis of the municipality provides a picture of the spatial issues, challenges and opportunities</p> <p>>projects: projects to address spatial challenges are outlined</p> <p>>Integration: spatial development framework available.</p>	<p>>The municipality must indicate spatial objectives and strategies to restructure municipal space economy.</p> <p>>The municipality should outline project names, location, activities, timing, cost and budget and the implementing agents</p> <p>>N/A</p>
KPA 2 : Basic service delivery and infrastructure planning Water and sanitation	<p>>Analysis: There is a clear indication of water and sanitation backlogs and general provision of free basic water in the municipality</p> <p>>Strategies: Strategies are well articulated with objectives and strategies to address water and sanitation challenges.</p> <p>>Projects: water and sanitation projects clearly outlined.</p> <p>>Integration: water services</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>>constant engagements with the District with the water and sanitation needs to be included in the WSP</p>

	development plan for Sekhukhune utilised	
Energy and electricity	<p>>Analysis: energy and electricity backlogs including free basic electricity are outlined</p> <p>>Strategies: Electricity strategies are clearly indicated</p> <p>>Projects: electricity projects are clearly indicated</p> <p>>Integration: No indication of electricity master plan</p>	<p>> costed backlogs on Electricity against the national targets of providing to all households by 2012</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>Indications on maintenance and upgrading of electricity assets as well as promotion of sound environment in the provision of electricity infrastructure.</p> <p>Municipality to develop electricity master plan</p>
Roads, Storm- water drainage and transport	<p>>Analysis: There is a clear picture of roads and public transport analysis in the municipal IDP</p> <p>>Strategies: Strategies and objectives are clearly articulated</p> <p>>Projects: Roads, storm- water drainage and public transport projects are outlined</p> <p>>Integration: Indication was made by GSDM in its ITP for its localities.</p>	<p>Interactions with the Department of Roads and Transport must be improved for accurate data</p> <p>The municipality must plan for sustainable roads and public transport facilities, maintaining, upgrading and extending roads.</p> <p>Improvement on the indication of projects in the IDP</p> <p>Interactions must be made with Government agencies for more information.</p>
Waste Management	<p>>Analysis: waste management backlogs are clearly indicated</p> <p>>Strategies: strategic objectives clearly indicated</p> <p>>Projects: Waste management projects</p>	<p>Sources and levels of waste must be clearly articulated</p> <p>GTM should indicated strategies and objectives on ensuring sustainable, waste management infrastructure, affordable waste services as well as maintenance and upgrading of waste management assets</p> <p>GTM must ensure that projects reflect project</p>

	<p>clearly outlined</p> <p>>Integration: integrated waste management plan available</p>	<p>name, location, activities, timing, cost and budget, source of funding and implementing agent.</p> <p>GTM must review its Integrated waste management plan with the assistance of the Department of Environmental affairs, Economic affairs and Tourism in the 2010/11 IDPs.</p>
KPA 3 : Local Economic Development	<p>>Analysis: Current economic profile and potential outlined</p> <p>>Strategies: There is indication of economic development objectives and strategies in the IDP</p> <p>>Projects: No Local economic development projects indicated</p> <p>>Integration: LED plan is available in GTM</p>	<p>GTM must highlight the competitive and comparatives of its local economy and opportunities in the IDP</p> <p>GTM must highlight intergovernmental strategies and objectives on local economic development and must reflect investment attractions.</p> <p>Indications must be made on LED projects</p> <p>N/A</p>
KPA 4 : Good Governance and Public participation	<p>>Analysis: indication of ward committees and relationship with Traditional Leaders is made.</p> <p>>Strategies: Strategic objectives of Good Governance and Public participation are mentioned in the IDP.</p> <p>>Projects: Good Governance projects and public participation are indicated.</p>	<p>GTM must make sure that existing ward committees are functional. Indication must also be made on the existence of Audit committee, Risk and Anti corruption measures.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>GTM must continue to indicate public participation, risk management and anti-corruption projects in the IDP</p>

	>Integration: GTM has risk management strategy and the existence of Ward committees.	GTM must develop anti-corruption strategy
KPA 5: Financial Viability	<p>>Analysis: highlight is made on the financial management and viability challenges in the GTM IDP.</p> <p>>Strategies: GTM has indicated its financial viability strategic objectives and strategies.</p> <p>>Projects: No indication of financial viability projects.</p> <p>>Integration: No indication of the five/three year financial plans.</p>	<p>GTM must indicate its financial standing, sources of revenue and expenditure trends, debt status and cost-recovery mechanisms.</p> <p>GTM must reflect its ways of mobilizing financial resources, cost recovery and debt collection</p> <p>GTM must indicate financial viability projects in the IDP.</p> <p>GTM must develop five/three year financial plan.</p>
KPA 6 : Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development	<p>>Analysis: Power and functions for and Organogram for GTM clearly outlined in the IDP.</p> <p>>Strategies: GTM has outlined its strategic objectives and strategies with regard to municipal transformation and organisational development.</p> <p>>Projects: No municipal transformation projects outlined in the IDP.</p> <p>>Integration: No Municipal Institutional plans for GTM</p>	<p>GTM must demonstrate the alignment of the organisational structure to the Power and Functions.</p> <p>GTM must outline the Organisational development and transformation projects in the 2010/11 IDP.</p> <p>GTM must develop Municipal Institutional plan and must highlighted in the 2010/11 IDP.</p>

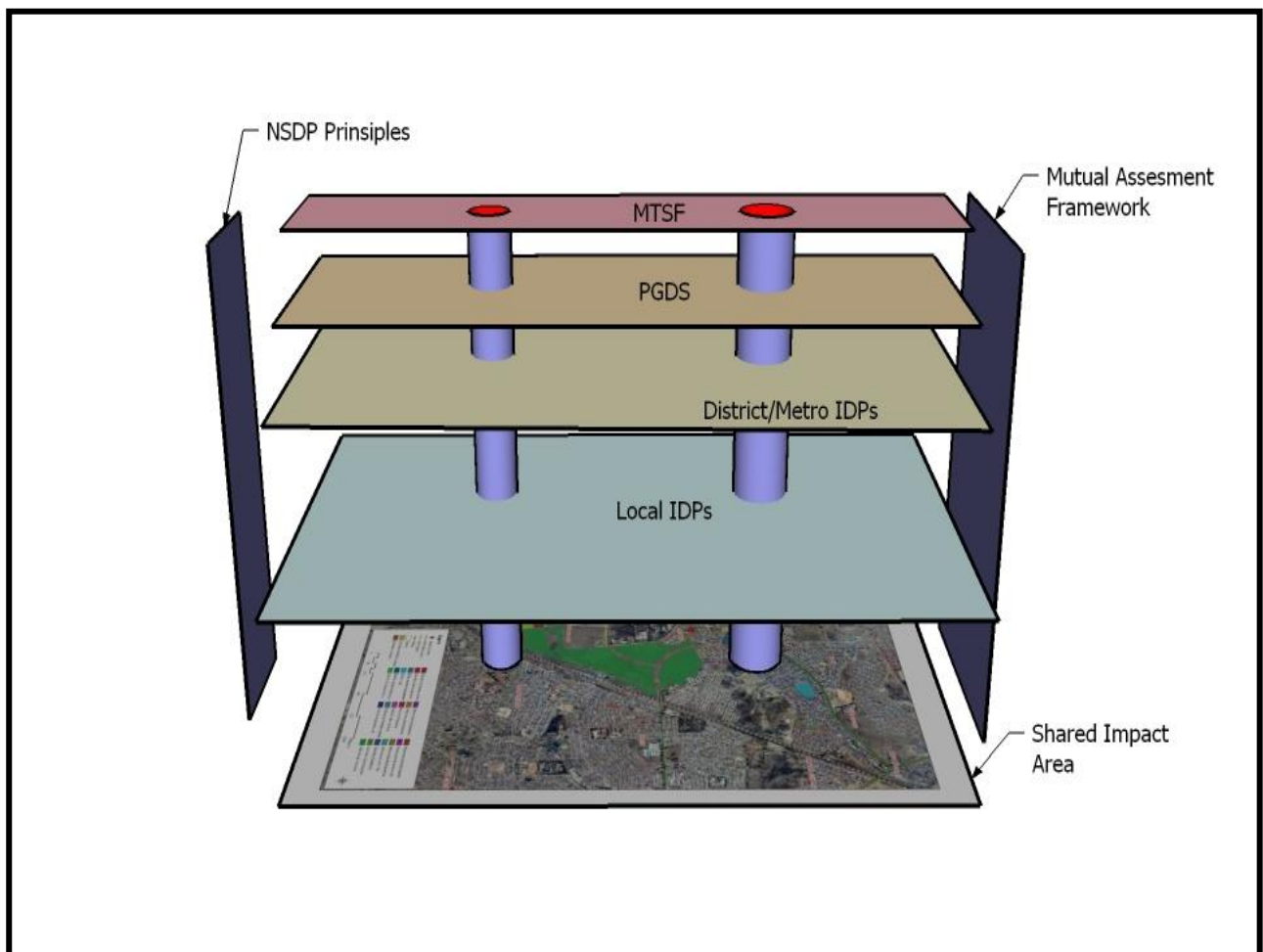
1.8 Integrated development perspective

All spheres of Government, namely: National, Provincial and Local government has a particular set of strategies and policies, each with its own requirements. These requirements represent the starting point in informing a broad evaluation context for the IDP, especially in terms of alignment and co-ordination of the implementation of the ideas of developmental government.

Over the past decade, government's attempts to address this challenge have been expressed in a range of Acts, policies, strategies, development planning instruments, integration mechanisms and structures that are all aimed at ensuring that intergovernmental priority setting, resource allocation and implementation are streamlined.

While improved alignment and co-ordination within government is clearly of huge importance, achieving this goal poses significant challenges. Beyond its obvious broad appeal, improved alignment and co-ordination also has to be understood and framed within the context of the prevailing social, economic and governance contexts of any country.

Currently, various initiatives are communicated in terms of identifying relevant processes and mechanisms that will assist with alignment. This includes ensuring that the spheres of government manage inter-relationships.



The diagram below indicates that all spheres of Government are sharing the same impact area and it is therefore important that alignment and integration of plans is done properly to avoid duplication of resources and to maximise service delivery.

Furthermore, the relationships as indicated above should be viewed within the context of a set of inter-governmental planning principles, including:

- All spheres and organs of state should promote co-ordination and integrated planning
- National development priorities and principles should inform planning for all spheres
- Each sphere has its own distinct development tasks and related planning task, corresponding with the scale of operations and the area of jurisdiction
- The necessary mutual alignment between national priorities or guidelines, sectoral planning requirements and local needs, conditions and resources must be conducted in the spirit of co-operative governance whereby the plans of one sphere should support those in another.

1.9 IDP/Budget Review Structures, responsibilities and process plan

1.9.1 IDP/Budget Review Structures and Responsibilities

STRUCTURE	RESPONSIBILITY
Municipal council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider and adopt a process plan - Consider, adopt and approve the IDP and budget
Executive committee chaired by the Mayor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decide on the process plan - Be responsible for the overall management, co-ordination and monitoring of the process and drafting of the IDP, or to delegate this function to Municipal Manager - Approve nominated persons to be in charge of the different roles, activities and responsibilities of the process and drafting.
STRUCTURE	RESPONSIBILITY
Ward councillors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - link the planning process to their constituencies or wards - Be responsible for organising public consultation and participation - Ensure that the annual business plans and municipal budgets are linked to and based on the IDP.
IDP Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare the process plan - Undertake the overall management and co-ordination of the planning process - Ensure that all relevant actors are appropriately involved - Nominate persons in charge of different roles - Be responsible for the day-to-day management of the drafting process - Ensure that the planning process is participatory, strategic and implementation orientated and is aligned with and satisfies sector planning requirements - Respond to comments on the draft IDP from the public, horizontal alignment with other spheres of government to the satisfaction of the Council - Ensure proper documentation of the results of the planning of the IDP document, and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adjust the IDP in accordance with the MEC for Local Government's proposals <p>Even if the Municipal Manager delegates some of the functions to the IDP Manager, he or she is still accountable for the entire process.</p>
Heads of Departments and Officials/ Steering committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide relevant technical, sector and financial information to be analysed for determining priority issues - Contribute technical expertise in the consideration and finalisation of strategies and identification of projects - Provide departmental operational capital, - Budgetary information - Responsible for preparing amendments to the draft IDP for submissions to municipal council for approval a
IDP representative forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Represent the interests of their constituencies in the IDP process - Provide an organisational mechanism for discussion, negotiation and decision making between stake-holders and the municipality - Ensure communication between all stake-holders representatives, and - Monitor the performance of the planning and implementation process
	<p>IDP Representative forum code of conduct</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting schedules must be adhered to - Agenda facilitation and documentation of meetings - Align their activities with the responsibilities of the forum as outlined in the IDP - Regular reporting to constituencies - Require majority for any issue to be resolved

1.9.2 IDP/Budget Review Processes plan

PHASE 1 : ANALYSIS		
PLANNING ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME SCHEDULE
Table time schedule outlining deadlines	IDP manager	August 2009
Establish committees and forums	IDP manager	August 2009
Compilation of existing information	IDP manager	September 2009
Community and stakeholder analysis	IDP manager	September 2009
Reconciling existing information and community stakeholder analysis	IDP manager	September 2009
Municipal wide analysis	IDP manager	September 2009
Spatial analysis	IDP manager Town planner	October 2009
Socio economic gender differentiation	<i>IDP Manager</i>	October 2009
In-depth analysis of priority issues	IDP manager	October 2009
Consolidation of priority issues analysis	IDP manager	October 2009
PHASE 2 : STRATEGIES		
PLANNING ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME SCHEDULE
Vision	IDP manager	October 2009
Working objectives	IDP manager	October 2009
Strategic guidelines	IDP manager	October 009
Creation of conditions for public debate on analysis	IDP manager	November 2009
PHASE 3 :PROJECTS		
PLANNING ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME SCHEDULE
Formulation of IDP steering committee	IDP manager	November 2009
Establishing preliminary budgets	IDP manager Budget manager	November 2009
Design project and programme proposals	IDP manager All Directors	November 2009
Involvement of project proposals	IDP manager All Directors	November 2009
Setting indicators for objectives	IDP manager	November 2009
Cost/budget estimates sources of financing	IDP manager Budget manager	November 2009
PHASE 4 :INTEGRATION		
TIME SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME SCHEDULE
Screening of draft project proposals	IDP manager All Directors	December 2009
Integrating projects and programmes	IDP manager	December 2009
Integrating sector programmes	IDP manager	December 2009
5 year capital investment programme	IDP manager Budget manager	December 2009

	Technical services manager	
Integration of sector plans in the IDP	IDP manager	January 2010
Performance management indicators	IDP manager	February 2010
PHASE 5 : APPROVAL		
TIME SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME SCHEDULE
Adoption of draft IDP by council	IDP manager	March 2010
Providing opportunity for comments from the District, Provincial, and National Government	IDP manager	April 2010
Providing opportunity for comments from the IDP representative forum	IDP manager	April 2010
Providing opportunity for comments from the public	IDP manager	April 2010
Incorporate comments from IDP Representative forum, Public, District, Provincial and National Government.	IDP manager	April 2010
Final adoption of IDP by Council	IDP manager	May 2010
Submission of the final IDP to District, Province and National Government	IDP manager	June 2010

2. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1. Demographic Analysis

Population growth / concentration points are clusters of individual settlements with large numbers of people and high population densities. GTM has three population growth points and this is where most number of people is concentrated. The projected population growth within the growth points as identified in the Limpopo Growth and Development Strategy over the period 2005 to 2015 shows that it will be more than double. This will have far more serious implications for the demand for services in the municipal area.

PLANNING POPULATION (2002)	SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION	POPULATION PROJECTIONS			INCREMENTAL POPULATION		GROWTH RATE	
		2005	2010	2020	2005-2010	2010-2020	2005-2010	2010-2020
577	Growth Point: Burgersfort Total	600	8589	28431	7989	19842	70.3	12.7
14700	Growth Point: Driekop Total	15291	16155	18985	864	2830	1.1	1.6
11065	Growth Point: Ga-Kgwete Total	11510	12161	14291	651	2130	1.1	1.6
207	Growth Point: Ohrighstad Total	215	227	267	12	40	1.1	1.6
998	Growth Point: Penge Total	1038	1097	1289	59	192	1.1	1.6
2019	Growth Point: Steelpoort Total	2100	2219	2607	119	388	1.1	1.6
54569	Pop Concentration: Batau / Praktiseer Total	56762	59968	70475	3206	10507	1.1	1.6
804	Pop Concentration: Ga-Masete Total	836	883	1038	47	155	1.1	1.6
15475	Pop Concentration: Ga-Masha Total	16098	17007	19986	909	2979	1.1	1.6
34773	Third Order Settlements Total	36171	38213	44910	2042	6697	1.1	1.6
6952	Commercial Farm Land Total	7231	7640	8979	409	1339	1.1	1.6
115439	Tribal Areas Scattered Total	120080	126867	149085	6787	22218	1.1	1.6
257578	Grand Total	267932	291026	360343	23094	69317	1.7	2.2

Source: Greater Tubatse Municipality: Settlement Classification and Population 2005 to

2020

Municipality	Age Group (yrs)	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Tubatse	0-17	67895	68990	136885	51%
	18-64	49252	70351	119603	44%
	65+	4182	9446	13627	5%
	Total	121329	148787	270116	100%

Greater Tubatse Municipality: Settlement Classification and Population 2005 to 2020

The age group below 18 years forms larger number of the population, meaning the population is largely young. The male-female ratio is almost equal at the age of between 0 and 17 years. This substantially changes when comparing male-female distribution in the economical active age cohorts, i.e. 19 – 65 year where there are more women. This may suggests that more men seek employment in outside economic centres of Gauteng, Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces.

2.1.1. Population

The population statistics for Greater Tubatse Local Municipality vary greatly depending on the source of information used. According to the Community survey conducted by Statistics South Africa, 2007, the total population of this municipality is approximately 343 468 with 66 611 households which makes Greater Tubatse Local Municipality a municipality with highest population in the District. It also appears from 1996 to 2007 community survey results that there has been a positive population growth in most of the local municipalities

Municipality	Population 1996	%	Population 2007	%
Makhuduthamaga	267 951	30	262 726	24.4
Greater Tubatse	228 531	26	343 468	31.4
Elias Motsoaledi	217 198	24	247 488	22.6
Greater Marble Hall	95 911	11	124 510	11.4
Fetakgomo	83 947	9	112 232	10.2
<i>Sekhukhune District</i>	893 538	100	1 090 424	100

Table: 6. Population figures. Source: (Stats SA CS 2007)

Table below indicates population by gender and age:

AGE	MALE	FEMALE	Grand Total
0 - 4	22878	21999	44877
5 - 9	20271	22517	42788
10 - 14	22440	23354	45794
15 - 19	19349	19811	39160
20 - 24	15907	19112	35019
25 - 29	13245	14505	27750
30 - 34	10667	11582	22249
35 - 39	7324	8828	16152
40 - 44	6076	9519	15595
45 - 49	4952	7109	12061
50 - 54	4180	6448	10628
55 - 59	3241	3993	7234
60 - 64	2552	4075	6627
65 - 69	2256	3015	5271
70 - 74	1484	3086	4570
75 - 79	1124	2618	3742
80 - 84	362	1322	1684
85+	355	1911	2266
Grand Total	158663	184804	343467

Source: STATSA survey 2007

2.1.2. Focus Group

According to the survey conducted by the Greater Tubatse municipality in 2007, there are various focus groups which the municipality has identified and needs to put more effort on. Statistics for the Focus groups such as youth, women and disabled were developed and the following has been recorded:

Age groups	Male							Female							Total
	Sight (blind/severe visual limitation)	Hearing (deaf)	Communication (speech impairment)	Physical (needs wheelchair)	Intellectual (serious difficulties in learning)	Emotional (behavioural)	Multiple disabilities	Sight (blind/severe visual limitation)	Hearing (deaf)	Communication (speech impairment)	Physical (needs wheelchair)	Intellectual (serious difficulties in learning)	Emotional (behavioural)	Multiple disabilities	
0 - 4	-	-	-	31	76	142	-	5	29	-	-	-	-	-	283
5 - 9	39	69	66	211	69	-	-	-	-	-	123	-	70	-	647
10 - 14	92	72	35	-	70	161	-	165	-	13	198	54	-	-	860
15 - 19	-	42	61	23	-	42	42	60	-	-	-	54	-	-	324
20 - 24	-	-	67	46	72	64	-	62	123	34	176	111	138	-	893
25 - 29	-	-	58	124	89	18	-	-	-	70	185	68	-	-	612
30 - 34	115	178	58	144	44	54	-	-	85	-	126	60	125	42	1031
35 - 39	127	-	-	169	-	219	-	59	-	-	165	-	68	-	807
40 - 44	112	-	62	119	-	101	-	161	59	-	42	-	-	-	656
45 - 49	-	-	-	147	-	-	42	123	61	-	201	84	34	-	692
50 - 54	62	-	-	85	54	-	-	175	-	-	95	-	73	-	544
55 - 59	67	42	-	62	-	204	-	-	-	59	282	-	-	-	716
60 - 64	198	-	121	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	494
65 - 69	143	59	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	73	-	395
70 - 74	40	-	-	13	-	31	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	228
75 - 79	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	77
80 - 84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	22	-	-	-	-	-	119
85 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	-	77	-	-	-	181
Total	995	462	528	1385	474	1036	126	1051	483	176	1789	431	581	42	9559

Source STATSA survey 2007

2.1.3. Income and Employment (Development Challenges)

- Lack of necessary or relevant skills in the mines
- Inadequate infrastructure for tourism and agricultural development
- Land owned by private sector
- Water and sanitation infrastructure have reached capacity and therefore hampers with the development of towns
- Electricity network has reached capacity
- Poor roads and transport systems

2.2. Infrastructure and basic services analysis

2.2.1. Water

GTM is a water services provider and the Sekhukhune district municipality is the Water services Authority. This status is only applicable to GTM in the proclaimed areas and towns such as Burgersfort, Steelpoort, Ohrigstad, Praktiseer and Ga-Mapodile and the District is responsible for the service in the rural areas. Due to the rapid growth of the municipality, GTM has made an application to the Minister and MEC for local government to be designated as both the water and sanitation Authority and is still a-waiting for a response.

There are four main sources of water within GTM:

- Abstraction from surface sources within the area of jurisdiction (dams, springs, large rainwater collectors such as natural rock surfaces or streams).
- There are 3 main rivers in GTM from which water is collected, i.e. Spekboom, Steelpoort, Tubatse and Olifants rivers.
- Abstraction from groundwater sources within the area of jurisdiction (boreholes or dug wells);
- Purchase from external sources (e.g. bottled water)

There are five water schemes within the Greater Tubatse Local Municipality. These are:

- Lebalelo water scheme (northern portion)
- Penge local sources (north eastern portion)
- Lower Steelpoort Tubatse water supply scheme (central portion)
- Blyde Local source (eastern portion)
- De Hoop 1,8, and 13 water scheme (western portion)

Historically piped potable water at GTM was available only in the towns of Burgersfort, Steelpoort and Ohrigstad, few ‘black’ formal townships e.g. Praktiseer and Eerste Geluk, mines and public institutions, e.g. hospital, police stations, etc. Most public institutions had their own supply system, mainly from boreholes. Recently the water supply network has been extended for domestic uses to many villages within the former Lebowa homeland territory. In the rural or peri-urban areas, water is provided mainly through standpipes on the streets. It is therefore not surprising that “17 % of the people obtain their water from natural resources which includes rivers, streams and rainfall, 51.8 % of people obtain water from public taps, 6.8% from a borehole and only 12.3% from an on-site tap”. Based on the census survey, 2007, it is expected that the proportion of urban households will increase gradually in future as people move from scattered (remote) villages to denser population concentration points where more services are available.

The voluntary movement of young people away from remote rural settlements will reduce water demand at these places in future and will increase water demand at the concentration points where the people are moving to. It is important to prioritise planning of larger and denser settlements where people are migrating towards for service delivery to ensure greater impact.

The protracted drought in Sekhukhune region has forced the public authorities to speed up the extension of water network or delivery of water through tanks in the rural / peri-urban areas. This demand has been exacerbated by the increasing densification of few settlements where population is gravitating towards. The recent proliferation of mining activities, edging closer to twenty in the municipal area will be more than double the amount of water required in the future. In this regard the estimated total mining water demand was between 27.2 and 38.5 millilitres per day in 2005 and is projected to be between 76.1 and 100.1 by 2020.

The recent investigation by the Department of Water Affairs confirmed that most feasible option to improve water supply in this drought stricken region was to construct De Hoop dam and bulk raw water distribution system with connections of Olifants via Lebalelo Water Scheme. The construction of the dam has commenced and will only be functional in 2010. Following are figures indicating water access by households in the area:

Service	Total households	Households access	Households access percentage	Households below basic level/backlogs	Households below basic level/backlogs percentage
Water	66 611	53 026	79.3%	13 759	20.7%

Source: comparative information on basic services 2009: COGTA

Consumer Profile:

The Greater Tubatse Municipality has entered into a Public Private Partnership project with the National Treasury for the conducting of study which commenced in June 2009 on water supply and reticulation in the area, however there are currently five known categories of consumer profile; viz. households, mines, industrial, commercial and the others, which refers to users such as irrigation, institutional, etc. There is no available database on the number of commercial users in Greater Tubatse Local Municipality. However, it can be noted that there is a spatial concentration of commercial activities at urban nodes i.e. Burgersfort, Steelpoort and Ohrigstad.

Total consumption (for commercial activities) can be estimated as a small fraction of domestic consumption and is unlikely to change much in the foreseeable future. Other consumers include agriculture and government institutional users” (GSDM WSP, 2005, p: 38). The commercial users are highly competitive users with well established water rights.

Mines and Smelters are by far the greatest consumers of water in Greater Tubatse municipality, followed by irrigation and domestic use. The (mines) water needs are likely to increase even further in the medium term. Irrigation needs are also likely to increase considerably with the re- establishment of former government irrigation schemes (RESIS Project by Department of Agriculture) that is currently underway. The spatial plan should take cognisance of the need to extend water infrastructure particularly to meet water requirements of mines and households. Table below indicates different water sources in GTM.

2.2.1.1 Free Basic Water

The municipality is providing free basic water services to its communities especially in the areas falling within the then Lebowa borders. Most of the households in Greater

Tubatse can be defined as poor or indigent – where the total income is below R1, 500 per month. Present, approximately 60% of the households in Greater Tubatse fall into this category, however the municipality updates its Indigent Register on annual basis. These are the households to which Free Basic Water must be supplied, and to whom the Equitable Share subsidy applies. The Municipality has last updated its Indigent Policy and Register for provision of Free Basic Services during 2008/09 financial year. Following is summary of free basic water service:

Service	Total households	Total indigent households registered	Total indigent household served	Total indigent household served in a percentage	Total households served	Total household served as a percentage
Free basic water	66 611	39 000	41 610	105.5%	41 610	105.5%

Source: basic services publication: 2009: COGTA

Water critical challenges

- Aging infrastructure
- Drought
- Lack of financial resources
- Topography of the area
- Informal and scattered settlements
- GTM Municipality not water authority

2.2.2 Sanitation

The water services provider status which has been delegated to GTM in towns of Burgersfort, Steelpoort and Ohrigstad also includes the provisioning of sanitation services to the identified areas. Only 8.5 % of households have access to waterborne sewerage systems and they are concentrated in and around Burgersfort, Steelpoort and Ohrigstad. The three towns within Tubatse Municipality are served with potable and waterborne sewer system. In rural areas, it is estimated that 25% of all villages are served to RDP level of service. Generally, sanitation facilities in some villages are in poor state (GSDM Cross Border Feasibility Study, 2003). Most industrial consumers are in the existing urban centres (e.g. Burgersfort) and discharge their effluent into the municipal sewers for treatment at the Waste Water Treatment Works.

The list of the current status of Wastewater Treatment Works is indicated below:

LOCATION	TYPE	PRESENT CAPACITY	REQUIREMENT
Burgersfort	conventional	1.5MI/day	Increase capacity
Praktiseer	Ponds	0.4MI/day	Increase capacity
Penge	conventional		Under construction
Ga-mapodile	ponds		Needs proper fencing and increase capacity
Ohrigstad	Septic tanks		Construction of new sewerage system
Steelpoort	conventional		Increase capacity

The Steelpoort sewerage plant is under-construction due to overcapacity and was in a poor state of repair as a result of some of the equipment not functioning as per design specifications.

There is a clear overloading of the plant due to chemical toilet and septic tank discharged at treatment works. However there is a planned sewerage works downstream for Steelpoort and Winterveldt.

Almost 5.5 % of the households use VIP (Ventilated Improved Toilets) toilets with no bucket system in use. In terms of the National Sanitation Policy, there is a variety of forms or equivalent of VIP as long as it meets certain criteria, in terms of cost, structures, health benefits and environmental impact. Bucket latrines are the most obvious that do not meet RDP requirements and are not in existence in GTM.

Table below indicates sanitation services by households:

Service	Total households	Households access to sanitation	Households access to sanitation in a percentage	Households below basic level/backlogs	Percentage backlogs
sanitation	66 611	10 193	19.3%	53 736	80.7%

Source: basic service publication: 2009: COGTA

The envisaged increase urbanisation within the GTM will invariably require substantial investment in bulk sanitation infrastructure.

Table below indicates household by type of toilet facility in GTM.

TOILET TYPE	CS 2007	2008-09
Flush toilets (connected to sewerage system)	4796	5221
Flush toilets with septic tanks	865	1112
Dry toilet facility	2931	2931
Chemical toilets	4330	4567
Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	46961	47411
None	6728	6278

Sanitation challenges

- Water treatment plants over capacity
- Aging infrastructure
- Informal settlements
- GTM not water and sanitation authority
- Limited resources

2.2.3 Electricity

GTM is not the electricity Authority nor Provider and this is the sole competency of ESKOM and DME. The municipality is only responsible for the coordination of the service by making sure that communities are consulted and by compiling a priority list. The only provider of electricity in the region is ESKOM; which has installed basic infrastructure to provide electricity to the communities. For most part, the rural population has no electricity. Lack of access to electricity to some villages poses a problem to the GTM as it impacts negatively on local economic development and community projects.

It is important that ESKOM and DME speed up the process of electrification by making sure that all communities have access to electricity by 2012 as set in the millennium targets. According to the report presented by ESCOM, in August 2009, indication was made that a total number of 144 villages within the jurisdiction of the Greater Tubatse municipality is already electrified and 56 villages are still without electricity. ESCOM has connected 37 650 households and a total of 28 961 households are without electricity. DME, ESCOM and Greater Tubatse municipality have developed electricity priority list, which will be used as a guiding tool for the electrification of villages within the area of Tubatse.

For the 2009/10 financial year ESKOM has electrified Dresden village benefitting 600 households. The municipality with the assistance of the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs has electrified Tswenyane village (245 connections),

Lepelle village (210 connections), Bokome village (218 connections), Ditentseng village (262 connections) and Kalkfontein (358 connections). An overall amount of R11 760m has been utilised to electrify the above stated villages. Table below indicates total number of households with electricity and backlogs:

Service	Total households	Households with access	Household access in percentage	Households below service/backlogs	Backlog percentage
Electricity	66 611	37 650	63.3%	28 961	29.7%

Source: basic services publications 2009: COGTA

Table below indicates other source of energy used per household:

SOURCE OF ENERGY	CENSUS	2008/09
Gas	104	67
Paraffin	2931	5679
Solar	156	77
Wood	22890	22890
Animal dug	666	666

Source: STATSSA SURVEY 2007

2.2.3.1 Free Basic Electricity

The main challenges facing GTM revolves around the electricity capacity in the area as outlined by Eskom. Improved awareness in terms of the collection of tokens by beneficiaries also needs to be improved. Currently only 22.1% of the total households in GTM are receiving Free Basic Electricity. Table below indicates total number of households receiving free basic electricity and backlogs.

service	Total households	Total indigent households	Total households access	Household served percentage	Backlogs	Backlogs percentage
Free basic electricity	66 611	39 000	8 704	22.1%	30 296	70.8%

Source : public service publication 2009: COGTA

Electricity challenges

- GTM not electricity authority
- Highest electricity backlogs in the district
- No electricity capacity available in the area
- No accurate indigent register for the provisioning of free basic electricity
- Limited resources

2.2.4 Housing

Bulk of the 66 611 units within GTM are found in rural and peri-urban settlements. For historically reasons these rural or peri-urban settlements occurred within the former Lebowa homeland part of the municipality. Generally these rural settlements are very small with most of them comprising of less than 1000 housing units. There are close to 180 settlements spread across the GTM area. Although the settlements are scattered they are only found in the northern and north-western parts of the municipal area with private housing developments taking place in the southern part of the GTM.

The biggest complex of settlements occur around the Praktiseer/ Bothashoek /GaMatodi and Rivercross where about 40 000 people reside, which is more than 15% of the total population. Another expansive cluster of settlements is the band along R37 (Dilokong Corridor) that includes Mecklenburg and Driekop. There are other eight clusters of settlements that are comprised of relatively fewer housing units. These include a linear grouping of settlements (Parallel to R555) from Mampuru in the south to Eerste-Geluk in the north.

The Mampuru - Eerste Geluk settlements mainly accommodate people working in the mines, retail and industries around Steelpoort. The other clusters of settlements are around Alverton- Mahlasi, Kgatlopong-Kgautswana, Matokomane-Taung, Mabotsha, Ga-Moraba, Makubu- Matloulela, Mapareng-Tswenyane, GaMaepa- GaMalekana and Penge and its environs.

The majority of these settlements are unplanned. There are however few planned and formal housing development within the GTM that were planned prior to 1994 i.e. Mecklenburg A and B, Penge, Driekop, Mapodile/EersteGeluk and Praktiseer. These settlements except Mecklenburg A and B and Driekop in the main enjoy full engineering services like waterborne sewerage, water connected to plumbing fixtures inside the house, some or most roads are surfaced with asphalt, regular waste disposal and electricity. These settlements together provide about 6000 residential erven.

The unplanned villages generally have poor services characterized by gravel roads, self-made pit toilets and lack of electricity and solid waste disposal. However in most settlements water is provided through standpipes at least along the main roads. As stated above, historically the former “white towns” of Burgersfort, Steelpoort and Ohrigstad had limited housing stock. Before the recent housing development associated with the expansion of platinum group minerals mining activities there were only 405 formal houses in these towns (299 on township erven and 106 on farm portion) as late as 2001/2002. High level of engineering services was generally provided in these areas including housing on the farm portions. In the farm portions there was reliance to on-site services, e.g. septic tanks, water boreholes, etc.

Until very recently the formal housing stock in the entire municipal area was about formally demarcated housing erven estimated to be about 6000, which is just 10% more of the total housing stock. A significant number of housing in these areas is still rudimentary in terms of quality of material and construction technology. Most of these houses are in Driekop, Mecklenburg and parts of Praktiseer, This underscores the importance of formalizing housing in peri-urban settlements in appropriate locations so that the residents can have more secure tenure so that high level of engineering and several services can be extended and housing could be improved.

The table below indicates household by type of main dwelling in GTM.

HOUSING TYPE	CENSUS 2001	CENSUS 2007
House or brick on a separate stand or yard	36222	48497
Traditional dwelling/huts/structures made of traditional material	9568	7593
Flat in block of flats	364	66
Town/cluster/semi detached house(simple:duplex:tripex)	208	66
House/flat room in backyard	520	1132
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	1404	1998
Not in back yard e.g. in an informal/squatter camp settlement	3276	5528
Room/flat not back yard but on a shared property	312	733
Caravan or tent	156	66
Private ship/boat	00	00
Workers' hostel(room/bed)	00	733
Other	00	198

Household of main dwelling (source stats SA.CS 2007)

Housing needs for the period 2008-2012

TYPE	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
TRADITIONAL	5440	5518	5590	5659	5726	5790
INFORMAL	3677	3729	3778	3825	3870	3913
BACKYARD	1574	1597	1617	1637	1657	1675
TOTAL	10691	10844	10985	11121	11253	11378
% growth per annual	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3

In terms of the report prepared by EastCon for Steelpoort Valley Producers Forum about 8500 additional housing is required to accommodate new mining workers and their families in the short term. These housing units will be distributed as follows: Burgersfort (3500) Praktiseer (2500 residential erven), Driekop (2000 residential erven) and Steelpoort (500 residential erven). In 2003, specific sites were identified to locate the required housing units.

The proposed housing development at Driekop (part of Dilokong Corridor) is located on the eastern side of Modikwa Mine but on the western side of R37 on the farm Hendricksplaats 281 KT. At Burgersfort, housing is proposed in five different locations on portions of farms Leeuwvallen 297 KT, Aapiendoordraai 297 KT, Witgatboom 316 KT and Mooifontein 313 KT. These farms are vacant properties from eastern, to northern and western parts of the existing town.

At Praktiseer the proposed development is located to the east and south of the existing township of Praktiseer 275 KT and Aapiesdaorndraai respectively. At Steelpoort a medium income housing i.e. Steelpoort Extension 1 and 4 was recently completed on the portion of Goudmyn 337kT on the western side of R555. Between 2002 – 2008 residential township of Burgersfort Extensions 10, 15, 16, 26, 30 and 34 in Burgersfort town yielding just more than 2500 erven were approved. This is a testimony to rapid demand for housing.

Housing challenges

- Staffing shortages with only one person (building inspector) working on housing in the municipality.
- Lacking of experience/expertise regarding technical aspects around housing in the municipal area.
- Poor communication and information dissemination between Limpopo Provincial Government and the local authority regarding housing matters.
- Lacking of consumer education for housing beneficiaries.
- The bulk water, sanitation and electricity network in and around the various Development Nodes will have to be extensively upgraded to cater for projected future growth.
- No land within the municipal area belongs to the municipality, while some of the land portions belonging to the other spheres of government are subject to land claims.

2.2.5 Waste and refuse removal

Waste management services are rendered in a few areas of GTM by the municipality or independent contractors in private properties. Dumping and burning of waste is the more common way of disposing waste.

Refuse removal needs refuse dumps (landfill sites) to enable healthy and safe dumping processes. Most villages in Tubatse lack access to these facilities. The rate of improvement in refuse removal has also been very slow. Starting off a low base of only 4 729 in 2007/08 of the households having their refuse removed by municipality weekly, the situation only improved to 4 707 of the households receiving the service by 2009.

Service	Total households	Household access to service	Percentage households access to service	Backlogs to service	Percentage backlogs to service
Refuse removal	66 611	4 707	7.1%	61 904	92.9%

Source: Basic Services publication 2009: COGTA

Table below shows other means of refuse removal by type per household:

REFUSE BY TYPE	CENSUS 2001	CENSUS 2007	2009
At least once a week	3484	4729	8557
Less often	312	733	733
Communal refuse dump	260	932	932
Own refuse dumps	33852	50454	50454
No refuse disposal	14092	8926	8926
Other	00	67	67

The Following are areas or villages receiving refuse removal services in GTM

AREA	No: OF HOUSEHOLD RECIEVING SERVICE
Ohrigstad	190
Praktiseer	2332
Steelpoort	230
Burgersfort	1264
Ga-mapodile	691

Source: GTM ACCOUNTS 2009

Solid waste disposal and industrial waste disposal infrastructure is needed as there has been an emergence of many industries thus the high demand. There is a little of these waste disposal facilities in place within GTM, some are not regulated to ensure environmental soundness, health and hygiene.

The municipality renders waste collection and cleaning service. Waste is collected and deposited in landfill sites. Bins and containers are provided in public areas for collection of waste. Waste collection is done on Monday to Friday. In Burgersfort business and household waste is collected daily except on Sundays. However, waste is not collected in time and it was reported that the personnel is not enough for the rendering of efficient service. In year 2005 it was estimated that 50 000 tons of waste was generated throughout GTM but only 5% was collected.

The projected population in 2025 is 415 000 which will generate 75 000 tons of waste. This would require significantly improved operations on parts of the local authority to extend its service to all households and substantially improve landfill capacity. The Municipality has initiated a Public Private Partnership on Waste Management Project which will assist in alleviating the waste removal backlogs as experienced in the area. The National Treasury has supported the initiative and has funded the project with an amount of R5 million during the 2008/09 financial year. Section 78 processes are already done and the municipality is looking forward to commence with the second phase which is the procurement stage.

CHALLENGES

- **Permit of the existing landfill site has expired; Department Environmental Affairs and Tourism was approached for the extension of the license.**
- **Companies and communities utilizing municipal landfill site not paying the service and this affects revenue negatively.**
- **BY-laws not yet gazetted to regulate illegal dumping.**

2.2.6 Radio and Television network infrastructure

The Municipal Demarcation Board indicates that 43% of households in GTM do not have access to an in-house telephone or cellular phone and only 24% have access to a public phones. However, proliferation of cellular phone market since statistics date has drastically changed the access to telecommunication. Thus telecommunications in GTM has improved.

Other than telecommunications there is also the media comprising television and radio. Television will only be found in areas where electricity is provided while radios can be

found anywhere. Radio communication is critical for the spread of news and information, and can play an ever increasing role in educating communities about development. Tubatse community radio station is currently operating; however it does not cover the whole Tubatse. Only areas such as Burgersfort, Ga-Manoke, Alverton, Praktiseer, Steelpoort, Ga-Madiseng and Ga-Mashamothane are having access to Tubatse community radio station services.

SABC through SANTEC is busy with the upgrading of its net work capacity in Greater Tubatse. A huge Radio and Television Network tower which is expected to be servicing the entire municipality will be constructed along the road from Burgersfort to Penge. The project is expected to be finalised in 2012.

Telecommunication and Television Challenges

- There is a need for the upgrading or construction of new cell-phone towers in areas like Taung, Ga-Mokgotho, Maretlwaneng, Ga-Moraba, Ga-Motshana, Mafarafara, Segorong, Makotaseng, Ga-mamogolo, Mankele, and kgotlopong etc.
- Telecom line are vandalised on daily basis
- No Television reception within the Greater Tubatse Municipality

2.2.7 Internet and E-mail Access

There are poor or insufficient internet facilities in GTM. This might be as a result of lack of knowledge on computer operating or lack of computers in households and some of the schools. The Department of Education has embarked on a programme of equipping schools with computers; however some of the schools cannot use such facilities due to lack of electricity or shortage of teachers with computer skills.

Reception is also poor due to the fact that not all schools have telecom line and this can only be improved by introducing alternative network systems in various schools.

Challenges facing e-mail and internet facilities

- Lack of electricity and teachers with computer skills in various schools in GTM.
- Insufficient internet cafe's in the area especially in rural villages.
- Lack of computer skills by communities.

2.2.8 Roads and Storm-water drainage

The road network of Greater Tubatse is approximately 798.9 km in extent. 39 % of this is a surfaced road and the 61% is comprised of un-surfaced roads. This means the majority of the nodes depend on un-surfaced roads for access to socio-economic opportunities (GTM Local Economic Development -Phase 2, 2007). These un-surfaced roads are particularly found in scattered villages. Most of these roads are poorly maintained and thus transport routes are limited by deteriorating roads. In its quest to upgrade the standard of roads in the area, the municipality has created a public works unit which was officially launched on the 10 September 2008. These roads are mainly used by buses and taxis to transport

passengers in the area. Both surfaced and un-surfaced roads deteriorate during rainy seasons and lack of storm water drainage and bridges worsen the problem.

There is however a fair road networks system that links most areas in Tubatse with major provincial road such as R555, R36 and R37. R37 (which has recently become a national road) connects GTM to other municipal areas and it forms part of the Dilokong Corridor. The poor conditions of roads make public transport critical to the movement of goods and service. But this is undermined by the fact that the settlements are dispersed and have low population densities leaving public transport less frequent.

The busiest roads are Road R37 and R555. These serve also as the main collector routes from the major urban nodes such as Burgersfort, Driekop, Mecklenburg, Steelpoort and Bothashoek and the respective villages. These urban nodes are main areas where passengers are concentrated hence are perceived as the major generators of traffic. The mining activities along Road R37 and the villages located along this road generate high volumes of public transport on this route. It was therefore recommended in the Local Economic Development report that the widening and rehabilitation of R37 should be prioritized.

The availability of stable public transport and different modes of transport (taxis and buses) is a strength that is acknowledged in GTM area. However lack of infrastructure has become a challenge. There is lack of public transport facilities and as such the overwhelming majority of the taxi facilities are informal. The National department of transport, Provincial department of transport together with the municipality are busy with the development of plans for the integrated modal transport facility in the Burgersfort town which will also add value to the transport service after its completion. There are only five identified formal public transport facilities:

- One in Praktiseer
- Two in Burgersfort
- one in Steelpoort
- one in Ohrigstad

The conditions of the roads result in traffic congestion, accidents, high repair and maintenance cost...etc which combine to reduce productivity. Lack of maintenance and upgrade of roads increase the economic inefficiencies of the road transport services. There is a need to encourage haulage of goods, to and from the mines to rail system, particularly those in bulk.

2.2.9 Transport

The Greater Tubatse municipality has developed an integrated transport plan which indicates that the municipality has two modes of transport found in the area, viz, railway and road transport. The road transport is the common public transport to provide service to the community in remote areas, i.e. buses (Greater North Transport) and mini-taxis. It also serves as the mode to transport raw materials to and from the mines including agricultural products.

The route utilisation survey recorded 405 taxi vehicles and 18 Great North Transport buses and a number of other private bus transport companies like, Sekhukhune express,

Mahlangu bus services and Thembaletu bus services providing service in this municipal area.

Unregulated and influx of Mini taxis operating as metered taxis within the Burgersfort and Steelpoort areas are posing a threat to road users as majority of them are not road-worthy. The survey also showed a high volume of weekend operations to transport shoppers from rural hinterlands to Burgersfort. The taxi route survey showed that there were 71 taxi and bus routes in Greater Tubatse Municipality but in this survey the outward bound and inward bound route were individually identified.

These routes virtually penetrate all the villages around the urban centres of Burgersfort, Steelpoort and Ohrigstad. The spatial structure of GTM particularly the radial nature of public transport into and from Burgersfort town sees this town function as a focal point but there is no real inter-modal system to speak of. The buses and the taxis do not feed each other but generally compete along the same routes. The buses however tend to pick the denser routes. The Burgersfort town is a hub and to a lesser extent Steelpoort function as transport interchange where passengers can change routes within the GTM area or beyond.

In terms of destination Burgersfort functions as fulcrum of the local taxi movement with the rest going to either Ohrigstad or Steelpoort. There are long distance taxis operating from three urban nodes going to areas beyond municipal boundaries such as Polokwane, Witbank, Jane Furse, Middleburg, Tembisa and Johannesburg. Railway transport of general freight is only rendered in Ohrigstad, Burgersfort and Steelpoort. There is no passenger train service, particular referring to daily commuter service, operating in the area. The Greater Tubatse municipality in partnership with the department of Transport is busy with the construction of multimodal transport facility in Burgersfort town and a taxi rank around Driekop area. Few transport facilities are available in the area and their state is as follows:

The state of taxi ranks is as follows:

- 28.6 % of taxi facilities are on street facilities
- 85.7% of taxi facilities are informal facilities;
 - 8.6 % of taxi facilities have lighting;
- 17.6 % of taxi facilities are paved;
- 2.9 % of taxi facilities have public phones;
- 14.3% of taxi facilities have offices
- 11.4 % of taxi facilities have shelters; and
- 14.3 % of taxi facilities have ablution facilities

Challenges facing Transport

- Insufficient taxi rank infrastructure
- Most of the Mini or metered taxis not road worthy
- Traffic congestion
- No transport facilities in some parts of the municipality especially in rural areas.

2.2.10 Cemeteries

There are 3 (three) well developed or formal cemeteries in the Greater Tubatse municipality's area of jurisdiction. The three cemeteries were developed by the municipality during the last three financial years. Praktiseer cemetery site is the largest in

the area followed by Penge and Ohrigstad cemeteries. The municipality is in a process of constructing two cemeteries in both Burgersfort town and Ga-Mapodile Township.

Community members are using community grave yards which are not well fenced, have no ablution facilities and no water to drink during funeral processes. Several requests were received from the communities during the IDP consultative meetings for the development of better cemeteries. The municipality is currently busy with facilitation and development of a policy that will guide cemetery development and usage especially in the rural areas.

2.2.11 Free Basic Services

The Greater Tubatse municipality has developed an Indigent register and policy which guides the distribution of resources and servicing of indigents within the municipal area of jurisdiction. Purpose of the Indigent policy is to determine which household qualify as indigent household according to laid down criteria, to set clear guidelines on the level of services that will be supplied to indigent household, to determine the role of the department of the financial manager and the department of the strategy and development manager respectively and to lay down guidelines on the cross subsidization and funding of the indigents.

During the 2009/10 financial year, the municipality made allocations for the free basic water and electricity. In areas that do not have electricity such as Ga-Mokgotho, Lefahla, Maretlwaneng and Mankele, the municipality is distributing a green gel which is used as a source of energy. All rural areas do not receive nor pay for water bills of which are subsidised by the municipality.

2.3. Economic, Spatial and Environmental Analysis

2.3.1. Economic Analysis

The Greater Tubatse Municipality has adopted an LED strategy in 2007 which makes emphasis that the area has a high level of poverty and unemployment of which indication of the following programmes and thrusts are made to improve the status of the economy:

PROGRAMME	THRUSTS
1. Sector development	1.1 Mining cluster development 1.2 Horticulture development 1.3 Meat cluster development 1.4 Tourism cluster development 1.5 Nodal development 1.6 Informal sector development
2. Economic infrastructure support	2.1 Road and transport 2.2 Water 2.3 Electricity 2.4 Telecommunication 2.5 Infrastructure investment plan 2.6 Enterprise development
3. Social development	3.1 Education and skills development 3.2 Housing 3.3 Health
4. Institutional/Governance reform	4.1 Regulatory framework 4.2 Waste & Environmental management 4.3 financial management 4.4 LED directorate capacity building

The northern area of the GTM is economically the most marginal region of the Limpopo province, and had no economic base. The area is solely dependent on government handouts and migrant labour income for survival. With the development of mines in GTM, the area is currently benefitting economically from the mines in many ways, however the economic melt-down experienced during 2008 and 2009 has left most of the mining industries with no option but to cease operations and some mines had to retrench their employees.

This has left the municipality and its communities in drastic economic difficulties due to the fact that some of the residents are un-able to pay for the services rendered by either the municipality or the private sector.

The Limpopo Employment Growth and Development Plan for 2009 suggests programmes that will improve the economic status of the Province like: integrated poverty reduction programme, Building Material manufacturing Programme, SMME's and Co-operatives and the integration of the National Youth Agency Programmes into the provincial programmes.

The following sections will give a broad overview of the four sectors contributing to the economy in the GTM:

- Agriculture

- Mining
- Manufacturing
- Trade
- Tourism

The table below indicates employment by gender

	MALE	FEMALE	Grand Total
Employed	26842	18479	45321
Unemployed	20868	30683	51551
Not economically active	36785	53911	90696
Unspecified	2954	2356	5310
Institutions	441	244	685
Grand Total	87890	105673	193563

Source STATSA survey 2007

The following indicates income level by gender and race

Income level		MALE				FEMALE			Grand Total
	Black	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Black	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	
No income	52831	38	-	59	77264	76	35	164	130467
R1 - R400	2067	-	-	-	4460	-	-	14	6541
R401 - R800	3004	38	-	-	4980	-	-	4	8026
R801 - R1 600	7812	76	-	-	8333	-	-	27	16248
R1 601 - R3 200	7019	-	24	4	2920	58	12	4	10041
R3 201 - R6 400	6629	-	-	4	1826	-	-	90	8549
R6 401 - R12 800	2775	-	-	81	677	-	-	123	3656
R12 801 - R25 600	524	38	12	152	196	-	-	42	964
R25 601 - R51 200	62	-	12	109	64	-	-	33	280
R51 201 - R102 400	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
R102 401 - R204 800	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
R204 801 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Response not given	3909	-	12	56	3957	-	-	67	8001
Institutions	420	-	-	21	232	-	-	12	685
Grand Total	87156	190	60	486	104909	134	47	580	193562

Source STATSA survey 2007

2.3.1.1. Tourism

Tourism in GTM is underdeveloped as most tourist attraction places are found beyond the boundaries of GTM, particularly the world's famous Blyde River Canyon and a couple of game farms e.g. Kruger National Park, Malamala Game Reserve, etc east of the municipal area. However the municipal area has a potential to develop tourism industry by way of adopting two different strategies with regard to tourism's cluster development as indicated in the GTM LED strategy. The first is to promote a small number of high-impact projects as identified in the GSDM Tourism Development strategy and the second is to promote small, local community tourism projects that can be financially sustainable. The area is very rich in tourist attractions particularly cultural diversity, historic places and the natural beauty of the land associated with dramatic topography. The eastern part of the municipal area (around length of R36) is a better place to lead the exploitation of tourism potential, as it is the part of the well-marketed Panorama Route.

The Panorama route "leads through the rugged mountain range of the northern Drakensburg, passes through the north-eastern part of Great Escarpment, the inland Plateau declines abruptly and steeply and opens up a fantastic views of plains of the low-veld on

thousands metres below” (www.africa-explore.co.za/ct-panaroma_route html. The four tourist attractions in the northern reaches of the route, namely, The Strydom Tunnel, Abel Erasmus Pan, Museum of Man and Echo Caves are within the GTM area.

Ohrigstad as a stop-over centre for tourist travelling to various destinations along Panaroma Route will have to provide more restaurants, rest rooms, entertainment facilities, and overnight accommodation facilities such as hotels, guest houses.

The good views that include the dramatic vantage points, river systems, natural landscape, and the green valleys of the eastern part of Greater Tswana will serve as attractions for tourist and transient residents with a wide range of places of interests such as game farms, farmstays, etc.

There are number of tourism potential areas within the former Lebowa territory that has not been explored viz Mahubehube Caves in Bothashoek, Mankela and Ga-Mokgotho waterfalls and dramatic topographical relief around Penge, discontinued mining settlement of Penge and Taung, old coach wagon in Leboeng, King Sekhukhune statue at Tjate and miraculous trees (with healing powers) at Phiring. These tourist attractions related to the generally ignored cultural history and areas of African people. Lack of convenient access, support infrastructure including marketing and on-site infrastructure and facilities are impacting negatively on tourism exploitation within the area.

The existence of the world re-known Panorama route nearby provides an opportunity to divert some of the tourist already in the area to these forgotten attractions. Opening up another tourism route linking these attractions is the key first step to promote rural natural and cultural attraction spots.

Ohrigstad is ideally located to be used as the base or stop over from which to explore the Blyde River Canyon, Bourkei's Luck Potholes, God's Window, Three Rondavels and game reserves. Unfortunately there are very few overnight accommodations in this town and environs.

There are a number of identified accommodation establishments, i.e., country game lodges, in Ohrigstad and Burgersfort namely, Iketla Lodge, Hannah Game Lodge, khumula lodge, water-gat lodge, lapeng lodge, gethlana lodge, kusile quest house, snowy owl guest lodge, khaya ndlovu guest lodge, hosanna guest lodge, didingwe river lodge, Valencia lodge, rooi ivory lodge, Burgersfort town lodge, ruud's country lodge, lalalanga charlets, mantsibi guest lodge, helmon' palace, van zyl's charlets, bonamanzi lodge and Iketla Lodge.

2.3.1.2. Agriculture and forestry

Farming is an important economic resource as a wide range of products are cultivated owing to good soil conditions, the sub-tropical climate and reasonable access to water. The following type of products is produced: fruit, vegetables, grain, cotton, citrus, maize, tobacco and meat. The main resources that encourage agricultural production are the Olifants, Steelpoort and Spekboom Rivers, which provide water to the region. These sources of natural water are essential for present and long term irrigation of crops.

Potential land for agricultural purpose is found on the river banks of three above mentioned rivers, however some of the land is not used optimally e.g the land at Penge on the river bank of olifants river and others.

No other region in the GTM reveals a higher potential for desertion, resultant from overgrazing over a prolonged period by a highly impoverished rural population that struggles to plan and control their area. Their lack of skills prevents them from managing their resource for long-term production. This type of farming makes the region vulnerable to periodic droughts that affect both the regional resources and the potential to generate work opportunities for the unemployed.

2.3.1.3. Mining

The intrusion of the Volcanic Bushveld Igneous Complex into the sedimentary rock of the Transvaal system resulted in great metamorphism, which caused the introduction of many minerals including chrome, vanadium, platinum, asbestos and magnetite in the area.

- Chrome is mined extensively at Dwars-river, Dooringbosch, Tweefontein and Lannex mine and the product is exported by rail and sea to overseas destinations.
- The following chrome mines are still under prospection; Lwala mine and Mooihoek mine.
- Vanadium is mined and smelted at only one mine and this product caters for most of the demand in the country.
- Platinum is found in the well-known Merensky Ridge and this resource accounts for more than 50% of all platinum resources on earth and is mined at Helena (XSTRATA), Thornclyff (XSTRATA), Mototolo (XSTRATA), Marula mine, Twickenham mine, Modikwa mine, Two rivers mine and De Brochen mine.
- The following platinum mines are still under prospection, Phokathaba mine, Spitzkop mine, Grootboom mine, Nkwe platinum mine and Tjate mine.
- Two Andalusite mines exist in the areas of Segororng and Modubeng, which are Rhino minerals and Annesley havecraf mines.
- Granite is mined at Elephant's river mine near Tjate village.
- Clay is mined at one mine and most of the product is used for manufacturing of cat litter.
- Asbestos was mined at Penge and Taung, but because asbestos products have been banned worldwide, the mines were closed down and are currently the areas are being rehabilitated.
- Slate is mined at Saringa mine near Kgautswane village and is used to manufacture roof and floor tiles.
- Silica is mined for the production of sand and stone aggregate, and serves as a flux in the chrome smelting process.
- Magnetite is an iron-ore mined at Goede Hoop and transported to Witbank for the production of steel in the Highveld Steel Plant.
- Magnisite was mined extensively in the Burgersfort area, but as it does not meet the required standard anymore, mining operations were ceased.
- There are currently three chrome smelters operating in the area, Lion Ferrochrome (XSTRATA), ASA Metals at Ga-maroga village and Tubatse Ferrochrome in Steelpoort.

Although there are several mines in the area, the existing resources remain unexploited. Investment in this sector is important as it brings with it investment in infrastructure, results in creation of job opportunities and generates many other economic spin-offs. The lack of economic growth in the region warrants special attention and support to optimise the available opportunities. However, cognisance should be taken of the outflow of money from the mines in Greater tubatse to other regions.

General Challenges facing economic development

- Brain drain
- High level of illiteracy
- Lack of infrastructure for agriculture and tourism development
- Migration and immigration
- High level of HIV/AIDS

2.3.2. Spatial Analysis

The Municipality has finally adopted a credible Spatial Development Framework (SDF), which acknowledges that the SDF and resulting Capital Investment Framework (CIF) are amongst the most important elements of the implementation of the IDP. The SDF is significant in terms of providing information regarding the following Environmental conservation and sensitive areas and the impact which development may have on the environment, the areas of agricultural potential and land currently affected by land claims.

GTM's Spatial Development Programmes are:

- Settlements/village upgrading
- Cluster/nodal development
- Environmental management
- Corridor development
- Connectivity and accessibility

2.3.2.1. *Conservation Areas*

The largest proportion of land in GTM area (probably in excess of 80%) is natural environment. The mines, agriculture and urban development have barely encroached on these wilderness areas. The wilderness generally comprises of bushveld and sparse grassland in limited parts of GTM. It is important to preserve the wilderness for posterity and harvest plant and animal species in a manner that preserve the habitat.

The objectives of protecting habitats for animal and plant species occurring naturally in the wilderness area should be conscious of subsistence requirements of local population and income generating tourism. The GTM area consists of vast plains of bushveld, the rugged topography, natural features such as rivers, an abundance of wildlife, bird species and flora. The expansive vacant land in the south and east is mainly owned by private individuals and in the north and west by tribal authorities. An opportunity exists to revive and re-introduce indigenous species that were previously endemic to the area.

Use of natural and biological resources will create or augment destinations for nature based tourism. Environmental investigations will be necessary before specific habitats are set-aside for such purposes.

Unfortunately no environmental investigation has been conducted to determine whether any of the Red Data species area is found in these areas.

These high-lying areas should be conserved to retain the natural vegetation and characteristics with the aim of accommodating possible future tourism. The extensive natural environment provide opportunity for tourism activities including caravan parks, hiking trails, mountain biking, sky diving, game parks, themed overnight accommodation, country estate, etc. There are couple of cases where the environment has been kept in its natural states through a number of private game and nature reserves.

Two areas in the municipal area have been identified as highly sensitive in terms of environment. The first lies on the northern boundary of the region along the Olifants River stretching from the villages of Maretlwaneng and Makoloto up to Morathong along the R527 to Hoedspruit. The area is endowed with forestry, deep gorges and waterfalls and has been identified as the very sensitive environment area due to these features. The second is the area bordered by the R36 to Hoedspruit on the west, by R532 to Bouke's Luck on the south and the study area boundary on the north east has been identified as one of the most sensitive area.

2.3.2.2. Rural Settlements

There are two categories of rural settlement envisaged in GTM viz the traditional homesteads in villages and the country estate (see definition below) in aesthetical pleasant locals particularly around Ohrigstad. The rural settlements are those settlements that are occurring outside the provincial, district and municipal growth points and population concentration points (first order settlement) as articulated in the Limpopo Spatial Rationale, 2002. Essentially the distinguishing characteristic of the rural and urban settlements is that in the former it is expected that the households are to some degree for subsistence, economic or leisure reasons dependent on land livestock and wildlife.

The population concentration points i.e. Penge, Batau/Praktiseer, Ga-Masha and Ga-Masete are functional part of urban areas and design of the built form reflect this though some households may still till land and keep livestock. Whether or not the ploughing of land and animal husbandry is allowed, for purposes of settlement planning such settlements should be treated as extension of urban settlements as the overwhelming majority of households earn their living through employment in urban centres. All large scale and denser housing projects such that they require urban engineering services should be located in growths points and to a very limited extent in population concentration points. Consequently these settlements should receive priority in terms of bulk infrastructure.

2.3.2.3. Land claims

Approximately 50% of the land in Greater Tubatse Local Municipality is under claims. The claims are almost exclusively in rural areas that were part of the former Lebowa territory. Only one claim is found in near an urban area, and that is, in Steelpoort with none in Burgersfort and Ohrigstad. In the first quarter of 2007 the records of the Limpopo Land Claims Commissioner indicated that, out of 52 land claims that were lodged in GTM, 13 have been gazetted and 39 are in the process of being gazetted. The offices of the Land Claims Commissioner in Greater Tubatse in Limpopo were investigating the claims, as required in terms of the Restitution Act.

Nearly 48 % of land claims have been submitted by the communities, 24 % by tribal authority, and 18 % by individual persons (private claimants). Successful land restitution is sometimes undermined by the profile of beneficiaries who, mainly as a result of our colonial and racist past, have limited financial resources, skills, etc required for productive utilisation of the land resources once handed over to them.

2.3.2.4. Landownership

The landownership investigation was conducted through Aktex (DeedsWeb) in large farm areas and the Provisional Valuation Roll was used in formally laid out settlements to establish trends discussed below:

No. Of Farms	Extent	Ownership	%
35	69320.2347	Government of Lebowa SA Development Trust Tribal Land	56
25	43251.6938	RSA	37.4
7	11793.6509	Private	9.3
67	124365		100

Land Situated Within Former-Lebowa Boundary

No. Of Farms	Extent	Ownership	%
15	16208.0890	Government of Lebowa SA Development Trust Tribal Land	12
13	17404.8141	RSA	13
21	103343.254 5	Private	75
49	136955.157 6		100

Table: Properties within former “whites” Republic of South Africa

The landownership within the former Lebowa area is predominantly in the hands of the State, Government of Lebowa, SA Development Trust and a small proportion is privately owned. Some townships of GTM are owned by national government as a result of pre-1994 constitutional negotiations that saw national government as the successor in-title of all homeland government's assets. However, some of these properties have been transferred to the local authority that is an appropriate level of government where they should be managed, viz Praktiseer Extension 1 and 2, Ga-Mapodile and Mecklenburg.

Penge on the other hand is not proclaimed as a township. It is owned by the provincial government of Limpopo and there are processes underway to formalise it since 2001/2002 to date.

In the township of Tubatse Extension 1 the erven have been transferred to residents. However many residential erven; some vacant and others built up; business erven, social facilities e.g. for churches, police stations, schools, crèches, community halls etc, are owned by the Limpopo Province government. Ordinarily the management of most social facility erven is a municipal function in terms of the constitution. This anomaly should therefore be corrected.

Residents on the rural/ peri-urban settlements are allocated the land parcel that they are settled upon by traditional authorities. They neither have formal title deed nor any other real right document to the land they occupy. Theoretically these cause uncertainties as to the rights of the occupiers of the land who invariably improve it at their cost but cannot dispose their properties to whomever by transferring title deeds at Deeds Office.

- The municipality does not own strategic or potential land in the area
- Majority of the land is under land claim
- Traditional Leaders are responsible for land allocation especially in the rural villages
- The area is mountainous and is full of dongas
- Scattered settlements poses threat to land development

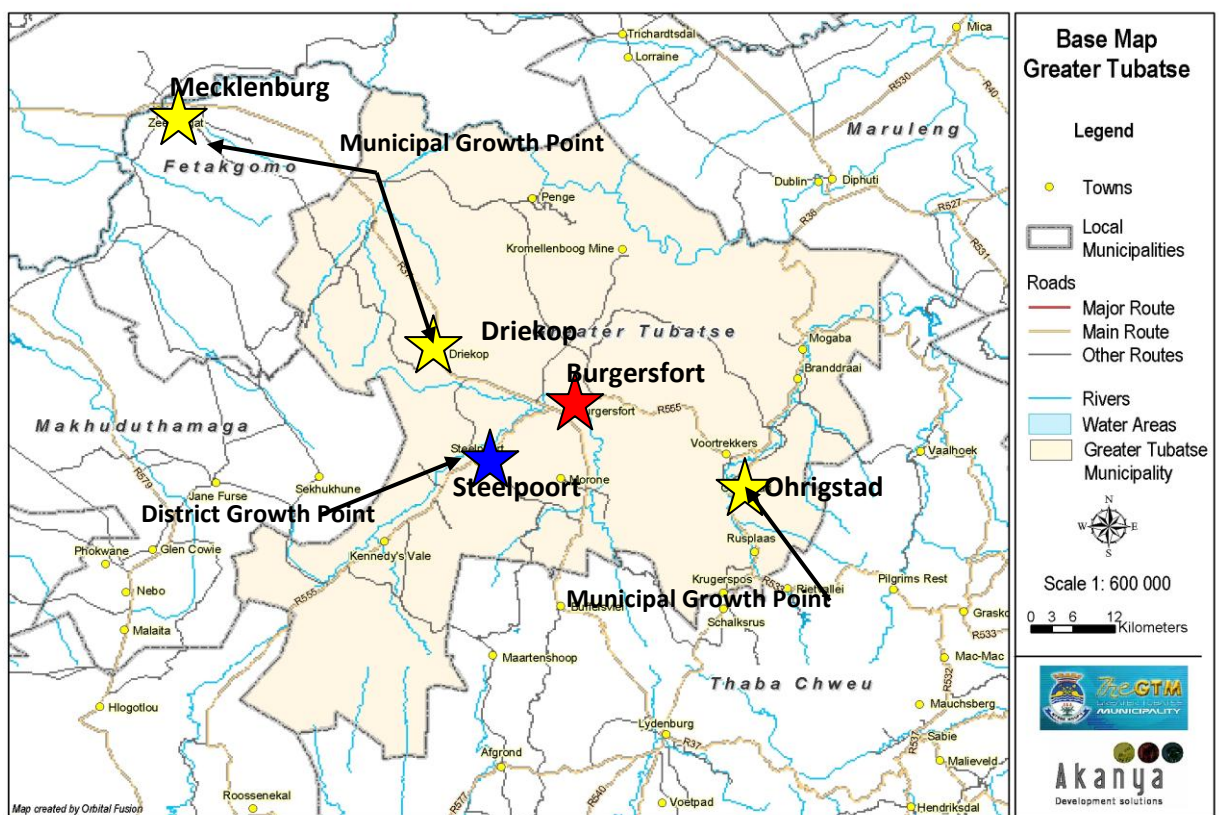
A stark contrast exists in the spatial structure of the GTM. These areas are associated with the division of the apartheid planning policies of the past, i.e. the ‘former Lebowa homelands’. The northern part is very rural composition and subsistence-based, whilst the southern part is far more developed and has a more diversified economy, see map below.



The map above shows the general land use patterns of the municipal area. The existing spatial patterns of the GTM area is dispersed with limited hierarchy of functional order. The majority of settlements in the area have low density per km². The majority of villages are located far apart which, of course, makes the provision and maintenance of services very costly.

These villages are furthermore too small to attain the economic thresholds required to provide social facilities in a cost-effective manner. Poor co-ordination amongst the relevant government departments, both on local and provincial levels, further aggravates the situation as there is no hierarchy or functional order in which priority areas are identified for further developments.

The map below depicts growth points as identified in the PGDS:



The Limpopo Spatial Rationale, 2002 and the Limpopo Growth Development Strategy identify hierarchy of settlements for the Limpopo Province, which provide a framework to analyse spatial development trends in Greater Tubatse Local Municipality. The settlement hierarchy is as follows:

- First order settlements (Growth points)
- Second order settlements (Population concentration points)
- Third order settlements (Local Service Points)
- Fourth order settlements (Village service area)

2.3.2.6 Growth Points

There are three categories of growth points. They are described in terms of their relative importance in the proposed hierarchy

2.3.2.6.1 Provincial Growth Points (PGPs):

Burgersfort is identified as a provincial growth point and is located where the sections of R555 and R37 are coterminous, virtually at the centres of the Greater Tubatse. It is one of the major trading towns in Limpopo. It consists of higher order land uses such as retail shops, warehouses, government offices (e.g. Municipal offices), transport interchange facilities, e.g. taxi and bus rank, railway station; social facilities, etc. serving the hinterland of about 50 km. This town is located roughly in the geographic centre of the municipal area and this makes it accessible to the majority of people. "Burgersfort is also a municipal capital of Greater Tubatse Local Municipality, which increases its status in the region.

A number of housing developments are planned on the northeast side of Burgersfort. By and large it is former Anglo coal mining land that has been developed into housing. As argued elsewhere these housing developments are a response to the recent growth of the mining sector. This has also triggered numerous retail and service businesses. The attached list of recent land development application as provided by the Greater Tubatse Local Municipality is a testimony to this. The town is also starting to experience problem characteristic of growing urban area, viz, the growth of informal settlements, traffic congestion on certain road section, rising land prices, declining capacity of bulk engineering infrastructure, etc. It also seems that the recent housing development is not match by the required social facilities, such as schools and halls. The town is among the fast growing small towns in and around Limpopo.

2.3.2.6.2 District Growth Points (DGPs):

Steelpoort is identified as the second order of settlement hierarchy within the GTM. Steelpoort in comparison to Burgersfort, comprised more of manufacturing industries and mining related suppliers whilst the latter is more dominated by the retail and service centre. This growth point mostly serves the mining community. There are about six operating mines around the town. Steelpoort town is characterised by a mixed used development; including heavy engineering enterprises; suppliers to the mines; transport facilities; building material suppliers; distributors/ wholesale, medium density housing and small retail component. About sixty per cent of industrial township, i.e. Steelpoort Ext 7 is occupied. Some of the service businesses related to mining have even emerged in fringe areas in the former Lebowa i.e. Tukakgomo and Eerste Geluk, Mapodile just south of Steelpoort.

2.3.2.6.3 Municipal Growth Points (MGP):

These municipal growth points serve mainly the surrounding farming areas and most have higher order goods. However, in traditional rural villages the economic sector is relatively small. There are few local businesses but supported by a large number of population (GSDM LED, 2003). In GTM the municipal growth points are Ohrigstad, Driekop and Mecklenburg. These settlements except Ohrigstad are expected to grow faster due to

mining related development occurring around them. More services need therefore to be rendered in these settlements. Ohrigstad is a small rustic town located along major roads of R36. The town is stagnant with little building activity taking place. There are number of vacant stands and business premises in Ohrigstad.

These properties are also poorly maintained. Mecklenburg is located in the former Lebowa homeland territory along the R37 Dilokong Corridor. The settlement of Mecklenburg is anchored by the police station and the hospital, and surrounded by the series of hills forming an amphitheatre around an extensive flat land. The settlement is formed along the movement spine road (R37) and a number of roads taking off this main route at almost regular intersection. Generally, the housing densities in these areas are not more than 10 units per ha.

2.3.2.6.4 Population Concentration Points (PCPs):

These are clusters of individual settlements with large number of people and high population densities. Usually these settlements have a small or no economic base but with meaningful social facilities and a substantial number of people. “In most instances the PCPs form part of the settlement cluster that also has one or more growth points within a cluster. The PCPs are mainly located adjacent to the tarred road or intersections of main district roads which provide accessibility to job opportunities elsewhere” (GTM SDF, 2005 p: 25). In GTM, there are two population concentration points: Riba Cross and Praktiseer. Praktiseer is a fast growing settlement that is merging with Bothashoek. Some of the informal settlements around the east and south of Praktiseer e.g. Gamatodi are in the process of being formalized.

2.3.2.6.5 Local Service Points (LSP):

LSPs are those settlement with a population of 5 000 people or more and do not form part of any clusters. Most of these settlements are dispersed and it is only in few instances where two or more settlements are grouped to each other (GSDM ISDF, 2005). “The potential for self-sustained development is limited by the lack of development in these settlements” (GTM SDF, 2005 p: 29).

However, some LSPs have a potential to develop based on population growth or servicing function potential. Some of these settlements have well-developed social facilities and are big in size compared to the third and fourth order settlements. The LSP settlements in GTM are; viz, Kgautswana, Maakgongwane, Masakeng, Mophalema, Mampuru and Extension, Molokela A and B and Leboeng. Most of these settlements are small in sizes, and are located a distance from each other and this makes it difficult to provide public facilities unless these are sited adjacent to a movement route (taxi or buses).

2.3.2.6.6 Village Service Point:

This category of settlements in the settlement hierarchy has been identified to allow for circumstances in mainly traditional rural areas where three or more settlements are located in such a way that they are interdependent or linked to one another by means of a specific social- infrastructure. These settlements are mutually dependent on these services. The settlements are small and have small number of people. For instance, there is only one high school in Maretlwaneng, Maadisiwane and Ga-mamogolo (North West of Penge).

2.3.2.6.7 Corridor development

The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS), was developed due to the need to put in place a development framework that should guide growth and development in Limpopo. With its strong emphasis on improving the quality of life and sustainable development, the PGDS aims to create a conducive environment for the people of the province and is identifying the following areas for corridor development:

- Dilokong corridor
- Burgersfort stofberg corridor
- Mining belt development

2.3.2.6.8 Topography

The northern part of the GTM is mountainous, thereby presenting engineering challenges as far as the development and provision of infrastructure is concerned. The southern part of the GTM is high-lying and has a more moderate topography. The management of the koppies, valleys and the mountain ranges in the area is critical to ensure environmental sustainability. The GTM area is highly mountainous hence development occurs mostly in valleys. Settlements sizes are small and scattered due to extensive broken terrain. In fact the ridges and the mountains form linear dividers between the settlements. “In certain areas the topography is very steep creating impossible mountainous terrain which is barely inhabited. The ridges further divide the municipal areas creating pockets of homogenous composition, which determine growth and development potential” (GSDM: Central Tubatse-Driekop, Praktiseer and Burgersfort: Trends Report and Detail Development Plans).

The terrain dictates that larger settlement development occurs mainly in flat, low lying areas in-between the mountain ranges. Generally the roads run at the bottom of the basin/valleys. It is therefore not surprising that the major roads, i.e. R555, R37 and R36 and Jane Furse to Lydenburg road for most part run parallel to rivers. The position of cross-link roads is dictated by topography that is flatter to allow the road to pass through at reasonable flat grades. Where these roads pass through wide basin, particularly in former Lebowa homeland motley of settlements have grown around these major roads. In other words there is clustering of series of settlements for almost the entire length of the road, e.g. Mecklenburg-Driekop (R37), Mapareng -Tswenyane (R36) and Mampuru to Eerste Geluk (parallel to R555).

In former ‘white areas’ the spatial development is contrasting as it tends to be more nodular therefore not continuous. For example, there is approximately 20 km of vacant of intervening land between Steelpoort and Burgersfort and about 50 km between Burgersfort and Ohrigstad along R555. This land need to be managed properly for the expansion or growth of Burgersfort, Steelpoort and Ohrigstad towns.

Even the scattered rural villages have located within more developable basin almost parallel to mountain range. The central spine road (normally the bus and a taxi route) usually runs along the flatter alignment in the basin.

2.3.2.6.9 Rivers

There are three main rivers in the GTM, namely the Spekboom, Steelpoort and the Olifants, which is the largest. The existence and topography of these water sources present an opportunity to create water storage facilities. The construction of De hoop dam in the Steelpoort River which will be finalised in 2011 will have major benefits for agriculture, as well as for general development in the region. There is a need to carefully assess the water needs of the area, taking into consideration the development of the mining industry, which in itself need large quantities of water. Given the present water needs in the municipal area, an increase in storage facilities or the expansion of the existing storage facilities needs to be investigated.

Due to the lack of waterborne sewerage infrastructure in many of the villages, one of the major challenges is the pollution occurring in these rivers. These rivers are a major source of drinking water for the communities who do not have access to piped water. These rivers are also used for irrigation purposes for agricultural activities within the municipal area.

2.3.2.6.10 Air quality and pollution

Air pollutants are defined as substances which, when present at high enough concentrations, produce significant negative impacts on people and/or the environment. The main or key pollutants that are likely to be detected in the district include SO₂, NO_x, CO, PM and VOCs. The origin and health impacts associated with these pollutants will be discussed in a later chapter.

The Tubatse Local Municipality is found in the Northern part of the District. The main towns in the area are Burgersfort and Steelpoort. The main activity in this area is the mining of chrome and platinum. There are also three chrome smelters in the area. This then means that the area is likely to have air pollutants like sulphur dioxide, nitrous oxides, chromium (VI) and particulate matter. There is also significant traffic in the area due to the transportation of minerals which introduces a substantial pollution from the vehicles. Other pollutants like pesticides can also emanate from the farms around Orighstad towards Burgersfort, the extend of which has not yet been determined.

One key element, which is of paramount importance for the Greater Tubatse is to put real time air pollution monitoring measures in place as soon as is practically feasible, so as to determine the extent of the problem and/or the concentrations of air pollutants in the area of jurisdiction, since air pollution has economic and social implications. This will also allow for accurate dispersion modelling. Currently, the district has three passive air quality monitoring stations which are being monitored by an independent company. The pollutants being monitored include SO₂, NO_x and Fallout dust. The results that are being obtained indicate the following:

Name of the farm	Station number	Coordinates
Lion Ferrochrome	01	S24°49'10.1" E30°07'36.2"
Transmix	02	S24°39'46.3" E30°17'27.9"
Modikwa	03	S24°37'49.3" E30°09'04.3"

Table 1: Air Quality Monitoring Station Positions in Tubatse (source GSDM air quality management strategy)

Sample ID	Monthly SO ₂ RSA/ Spec (ppb)	May/Jun Average	Jun/Jul Average	Jul/Aug Average	Aug/Sep Average	Sep/Oct Average
Lion Ferr	50	1.4	3.0	2.2	1.8	0.2
Transmix	50	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.1
Modikwa	50	1.5	2.0	0.9	0.2	0.2

Table 2: Average Monthly SO₂ concentrations in Tubatse (source GSDM air quality management strategy)

Sample ID	Monthly NO _x RSA/Spec (ppb)	May/Jun Average	Jun/Jul Average	Jul/Aug Average	Aug/Sep Average	Sep/Oct Average
Lion Ferr	80	10.4	11.3	16.0	7.8	5.2
Transmix	80	18.9	19.4	17.0	8.6	7.1
Modikwa	80	13.4	13.9	6.5	4.1	5.9

Table 3: Average Monthly NO_x concentrations in Tubatse (source GSDM air quality management strategy)

Sample ID	Monthly Dust RSA/Spec mg/m ² /day	May/Jun Average	Jun/Jul Average	Jul/Aug Average	Aug/Sep Average	Sep/Oct Average
Lion Ferr	1200		377.00	-	-	-
Transmix	1200	119.00	169.00	499.31	504.25	537.18
Modikwa	1200		107.00	279.03	285.98	295.07

Table 4: Average Monthly Dust Fallout results (30 Day Average mg/m²/day) in Tubatse (source GSDM air quality management strategy)

2.3.2.6.11 Surface pollution

The Municipality has outsourced the refuse removal services in Burgersfort Town and the contract which was supposed to elapse on 31 October 2009 has been extended up to 2013. The Service Provider appointed is The Waste Group Ingwe and Bauba Marumo Waste Management. The said Joint Venture shared responsibilities for Burgersfort town whereby Bauba Marumo Waste Management is responsible for refuse collection & street cleaning and picking up a litter while The Waste Group Ingwe is responsible for the management of landfill site.

All the waste is collected and dumped at Burgersfort municipal landfill site. Empty cans, bottles, plastics and paper are the most dumped litter in the areas of Burgersfort, Ohrigstad, Praktisser, Steelpoort and Ga-mapodile. There are no formal litter picking done in the rural areas of Greater Tubatse Municipality. Old mining areas such as Penge, Taung, and Krommelenboog etc are regarded as the most hazardous areas due to the asbestos remains exposed either by rain and life stock.

Emphasis must also be made on the mines and agricultural activities that are currently taking place in the area in making sure that they are restricted from using hazardous chemicals that might result as a threat to the environment. There is a need for the Municipality to develop Environmental management policy and strategy in making sure that the environment is managed properly. Total amount of waste collected for 2008/09 in Greater Tubatse amounts to 32 341 m³.

General challenges facing environment in GTM

- Lack of by-laws.
- Excess littering by hawkers in the areas of Burgersfort, Steelpoort and Ohrigstad
- Community with little education on environmental issues
- The Municipality has insufficient capacity on environmental management issues
- Mining activities causing serious threat to environment
- High Traffic volume

2.4 Social Analysis

2.4.1 Education

The quality of education for the African population has long been poor and insufficient in terms of standard requirements. The Limpopo province's education achievements lag behind those of other provinces. For example, the literacy rate of the Limpopo province was 73.6% in 1991, while average literacy in South Africa was 82.2%. Population Development Program (PDP) indicators suggest that, in 1991 nearly one in every ten children of a school going age did not attend school.

According to the Education Atlas of the Education Foundation, which gives detailed data for 1991, the overall pupil/classroom ratio for African pupils was 56:1 in the southern region of GTM. In addition to the inadequate education facilities, costs are generally also high, as families spend on average R710 .00 per child per year on tuition, uniforms and books, which is extremely high given the overall subsistence existence that it lead in this region.

There are 247 schools (primary and secondary) situated in GTM. Steelpoort, Ohrigstad and Burgersfort have one primary school each with Burgersfort having additional private primary schools. Generally in rural or semi-rural areas such as this, the predominance of primary schools is not unusual as many pupils leave school at the earliest possible time to find employment to assist and support the family. The privileged scholars, who can afford to further their education, either attend the secondary schools in the area or secondary schools located in larger towns outside the area.

Table below indicates education level by gender:

	Male	Female	Grand Total
Some Primary Education	44213	50700	94913
Completed Primary Education	9615	10337	19952
Some Secondary Education	49353	57027	106380
Completed Secondary Education	8766	8226	16992
Certificate with/without Std 10/Gr 12	3277	2968	6245
Diploma with/without Std 10/Gr 12	2203	2281	4484
Degree & Higher	1314	717	2031
No schooling	14399	27899	42298
Unspecified	2151	2385	4536
Institutions	503	270	773
Grand Total	135794	162810	298604

Source STATSA survey 2007

The expansion of the mining activities in the GTM area presents an opportunity to address unemployment in the area. However, the low skills levels pose a threat in this regard. Education should be geared towards meeting the skills needs of the growing economy as a result of the mining activities. The FET (Further Education and Training) facility at Dr CN Phatudi college is assisting majority of the Young people in acquiring different skills in the area. There are no tertiary education facilities like Technicons and Universities in the areas of GTM. Plans are underway to develop a Technical school by the Mining houses in consultation with the Municipality and the Limpopo Provincial Department of education.

2.4.2 Health and Social Development

Welfare facilities in the GTM fall under the jurisdiction of the Department of Health and Social Development of the Limpopo Province. Although there are still challenges in terms of distribution of welfare services, the population within the GTM has fair access to social welfare services. SASSA indicates that a big portion of the State resources are spend in the form of child grant in the Area of Greater Tubatse Municipality especially in areas that are predominantly rural. Many of the beneficiaries are either fostered, old aged, need support one way or the other hence they receive different forms of grant, issues contributing to high dependency rate on grants range from amongst others, orphans resulting from HIV/AIDS related death, child-headed households

Table below shows statistics on grant beneficiaries in GTM (source GSDM IDP)

Q/A	D/G	W/V	COMB	GIA	FCG BEN	FCG CH/REN	CSG BEN	CDG CH/REN	CSG BEN	CSG CH/REN	BEN	CH/RE N
16970	4389	2	20	46	1615	2973	575	609	39406	68067	63023	71349

Food insecurity occurs when people are under-nourished, a state that usually arises when their food intake falls below their minimum calorie (energy) requirements. Under-nourishment can be the result of several factors, including the physical unavailability of food e.g during drought or an inability to purchase food because of financial constraints. Food insecurity is therefore an extreme revealing indicator of poverty levels in the municipality.

Food insecurity is very complex, however it involves a multiple factors like land availability, access to natural resources and socio-economic circumstances of communities. The national Department of Agriculture undertook a comprehensive livelihoods survey in the area of Sekhukhune in both 2004 and 2006. The survey highlights that some of the areas facing the worst levels of food insecurity in Greater Tubatse were the following villages:

VILLAGE	SCORE
Ga-Mamapuru	42.86
Ga-Masha	42.85
Santeng	42.85
Pidima	42.85
Kgautswane	42.78
Tshehlwaneng	42.70

Factors that give rise to food insecurity within the Greater Tubatse are food price increase, petrol hikes, growing costs of producing food, an increase in the number of individuals within households, violence, theft and illnesses etc. There is also evidence that ongoing water scarcity and limited economic opportunities within the area limit the ability of its residents to adapt and cope to external stresses and shocks.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

There are 11 medical facilities in the GTM, which mainly constitute regional clinics that provide localised inputs to the community. The Dilokong Hospital is the biggest hospital followed by Mecklenburg, HC Boschof and Penge Hospital. There are Clinics scattered in the area, i.e. Burgersfort, Bothashoek, praktiseer, ga-makofane, Motshana, ga-mashabela, ga-motodi, ga-rantho, ga-riba, leboeng, malokela, mampuru, montwaneng, mophalema, phiring, taung, motlolo and ga-selala. There are three clinics located respectively in Steelpoort, Ohrigstad and Burgersfort, which were previously the responsibility of the National Health Department and hence, these clinics offer improved service to those scattered across the region. Specialist treatment is exclusively available at the major hospitals outside of the municipal area, where sustainable health care is at an optimum.

HIV and AIDS is increasingly becoming a major public health problem and accounting for the highest number of deaths in the country. Statistics already indicates that one out of five people are HIV positive. Apart from addressing preventative and curative approaches it is important to address social conditions aggravating the vulnerability of communities to HIV and AIDS, such as poverty especially among rural women. Linkages between community care and support services and health facilities should be developed to ensure holistic approach to the handling of the epidemic.

Dependency ratio will increase dramatically in the short term and decline in the medium to long term (10 to 15 years) source: Town and Regional Planning Commission Report. The Impact of HIV and AIDS on Planning Issues is enormous as the change of demographics is rapid and unpredictable. The Town and Regional Planning Commission Report indicate that the number of orphans will increase resulting in children headed households. This is already a problem especially in housing with an increase in children headed households.

The economy will be affected negatively as the household income will increasingly be spent on medical costs initially, and finally resulting in loss of income. In order to fight against this pandemic HIV and AIDS, GTM has developed strategies for the treatment of infected people and to reduce new infections.

Sort	Data Elements Name	Grand Total
128	HIV pre-test counselled (excluding antenatal)	25 011
129	HIV client tested(excluding antenatal)	16 136
130	HIV test positive – new (excluding antenatal)	3 186

Sort	Data Elements Name	Grand Total
133	Antenatal client tested for HIV	7 314
134	Antenatal client tested for HIV-new	1 236
135	Nevirapine dose to woman at antenatal or labour	881
136	Live birth to woman with HIV	630
137	Nevirapine close to baby born to woman with HIV	621
138	HIV test of baby born to HIV woman at 9 months	249
139	HIV test positive of baby born to HIV pos woman at 9 months	25
140	Blood drawn for CD4	5 035
141	Referral to ART service point for ART assessment-new	345
142	Registered ART patient	4 906
143	Registered ART patient on any adult regimen	4 550
144	Sexual assault case-new	75
145	Sexual assault case-new given ARV prophylaxis	68
146	Occupational HIV exposure-new case	6
147	Occupational HIV exposure case given ARV prophylaxis-new	6
148	HIV positive new patient screened for TB	1 216
149	HIV positive new patient with confirmed TB	83
150	HIV positive new patient started on INH prevention therapy	36
151	HIV positive new patient started on Co-trimoxazole prophylaxis	1 129
155	Scheduled dose issued(within 3 days) ART any regimen	4541
156	Scheduled dose defaulted(>3 days) ART any regimen	18
157	Impatient days-ART patient	2

HIV and AIDS STATS: Source: Limpopo – Facility Indicator Data 2008-09

2.4.4 Safety and Security

There are currently five police stations within the GTM, namely Burgersfort, Leboeng, Mecklenburg, Ohrigstad and Tubatse police stations. There are three satellite police stations in the area, namely Penge, Driekop and Ga-Mapodile. Various types and degrees of crimes are reported in various police stations on daily basis i.e. rape, murder, armed robbery, and house breaking. Penge satellite police station has recorded the lowest levels of crime, whereas the Tubatse station has recorded the highest in the region followed by Mecklenburg and then Leboeng. Community Policing Forums (CPFs) have been established in several areas with varying degrees of success. Magistrate courts are also available in the following

areas of Burgersfort, Leboeng, Mecklenburg and Tubatse police stations. There is a need for the development and implementation of a crime prevention strategy in the area.

	CRIME TYPE	2006/07	2007/08	VARIANCE
GTLM	(DSSC 46) Robbery with weapon other than fire-arm	2	1	-1
	(DSSC 02) Attempted murder	42	42	0
	(DSSC 01) Murder	15	13	-2
	(DSSC 34) Common Robbery	55	52	-3
	(DSSC 40) Attempted theft of vehicle and motor cycle	1	0	-1
	(DSSC 19) Theft of/from/ motor vehicle Increase	26	37	11
	(DSSC 18) Theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle	11	8	-3
	(DSSC 38) Attempted burglaries (business)	1	1	0
	(DSSC 14) Burglary (excluding residential premises) Increase	93	145	52
	(DSSC 13) Assault common Increase	259	268	9
	(DSSC 12) Assault GBH	483	469	-14
	(DSSC 04) Robbery Aggravating Increase	110	126	16
	(DSSC 33) Attempted robbery Increase	4	6	2
	(DSSC 15) Burglary (houses)	295	270	-25
	(DSSC 16) Theft of all stock	90	80	-10
	(DSSC 35) Attempted common robbery Increase	0	2	2
	(DSSC 39) Attempted burglaries (houses)	0	1	1

2.4.5 Sports, Arts and Culture

Well-developed sport and recreation facilities generally exist at the urban schools and mines. Hence, these facilities are placed in the urban areas and are therefore not accessible to the extended rural population. A formal sports facility (Ntoampe sports facility) has been constructed in the Moroke area through the assistance of the Provincial department of sports arts and culture and Transnet.

The rural villages often have some informal sport facilities such as an open soccer field used for community sports. However, these are just open pitches in the communities that do not have the necessary infrastructure to develop sustainable sports and recreation precincts.

For the 2010 soccer tournament, the Greater Tubatse municipality has been accorded an opportunity to host the tournament on a big screen. The screen will be mounted at Ntoampe sports facility in Moroke village. The municipality is therefore charged with a responsibility of developing strategy on how the said event will be hosted.

There are currently three community centres within the GTM and are Leboeng, Kgautswane and Kgopaneng thusong centres. The Ga-mapodile community centre in Ward 7; built by XSTRATA is still under construction and is earmarked to be completed by 2010. GTM has progressively constructed two community halls during the 2008/09 financial for Driekop and Mokgotho village in ward 16. During the 2009/10 financial year, the municipality has budgeted for the construction of another two community halls in both Leboeng and Tjate village. Various mining houses have also build community halls as part of their social labour plans in areas like, Ga-selala, Mandagshoek and Legabeng village near Ga-Maroga.

In areas without community hall facilities, School halls and church buildings are often used by communities during elections, community meetings, etc.

2.4.6 Post Office

There are at least five post offices in Greater Tubatse Municipality which are at Burgersfort, Ohrigstad, Steelpoort, Driekop and Penge. Lobby boxes are found in areas like Leboeng, Praktiseer, Ga-Mapodile, Ngoabe, and Moroke, and other rural areas. The South African Post offices has developed lobby-boxes which assist in making the services accessible to communities. There is a need for the South African Post Office Services to expand the services to other rural and marginalised areas.

2.4.7 Communication

Communication in the area is very poor. Some areas such as makotaseng, Ga-motshana, Ga-mamogolo, Ga-mokgotho, Mankele, Segorong, Taung, Ga-moraba, Lefahla, Kgotlopong, Ga-malepe, are still operating without cell phone network coverage. Majority of the people in Greater Tubatse Municipality are relying on radio as a source of information. Local radio station has been established in Greater Tubatse Municipality. The station is only capable of covering a few areas such as Ga-manoke, Alverton, Praktiseer, Steelpoort, Ga-mashamothane, Driekop and Burgersfort. There is a need to capacitate the Tubatse community radio station due to the fact that communication can be made easy trough this facility.

Television network is a very serious problem in the area. The entire municipal area depends on DSTV coverage for television reception. The South African Broadcasting Commission through SANTECH is planning to build a huge tower at Schlickmaanskloof along the road to penge which will be completed after 2010.

2.5 Institutional Analysis

2.5.1 Composition of the Council and its structures

GTM has a Council made up of 57 Councillors comprising 29 ward Councillors and 28 PR Councillors. It has a collective executive system headed by the Mayor, while the Council is chaired by the Speaker elected in terms of Section 48 and Section 36 of the Municipal Structures Act (117 of 1998) respectively. ANC is the majority party in the council, it comprises of 52(fifty two) councillors followed by PAC with only 2(two) and UIF, NVP and DA with one representative each. GTM committees were established following the provisions of Section 80 of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000. There are 11 Traditional Leaders seconded by the Limpopo House of Traditional Leaders serving in the GTM council.

The relationship between the Council and Traditional Leaders in GTM is sound as there are no serious incidents reported between the two parties. The Municipality also comprises of 28 CDWs appointed by Office of the Premier to assist in fast tracking development in the area. 29 ward committee structures were launched and work-shopped by the municipality through office of the speaker in 2008. Each ward comprises of 10 members of the ward committee with the ward councillor being the chairperson of the structure. The municipality budgeted an amount of R1.2 million during the 2009/10 financial year for the sustainability of the structures.

There are also committees established according to the provisions of Section 79 of the Municipal Systems Act e.g. Rules Committee and Oversight Committee.

The Section 80 Committees established in GTM

COMMITTEE	DATE ESTABLISHED
Finance committee	March 2006
Corporate Services committee	March 2006
Economic, Land and Development committee	March 2006
Community services committee	March 2006
Technical Services committee	March 2006
Strategic Planning committee	March 2006

2.5.2 Staff Component

The Community Services Department is by far the largest, followed by Corporate Services and Technical services respectively. While the larger allocation of staff to technical services is welcome, the size of Corporate Services compared to Community Services seems anomalous. There is a high vacancy rate within the departments of which such posts needs to be filled. The GTM Council has raised a moratorium that there should be no new appointments made during the 2008/09 financial year and that the Municipality must conduct staff assessment during the financial year under review.

Following are municipal departments in the GTM and staff compliment

	Finance	Technical services	Municipal manager	Corporate services	Strategic planning	Executive support	ELD	Community service
MALES	17	34	2	23	4	14	11	29
FEMALES	11	8	5	28	3	11	4	25
TOTAL	28	42	7	51	7	24	15	54

2.5.3 Human Resource Policies

POLICY/PLAN	STATUS	DATE APPROVED
Integrated SDF	Approved	June 2007
LUMS	Approved	June 2007
Integrated waste management plan	Approved	

Employment equity plan	Approved	2007
Workplace skills plan	Approved	September 2007
HIV/AIDS plan	Approved	October 2008
LED strategy	Approved	June 2007
Housing sector plans	Draft	
Revenue enhancement plan	Approved	May 2009
Disaster management plan	Approved	2008
Capital investment plan	Approved	April 2008
Environment management plan	None	
Integrated transport plan	Approved	2004
Risk management plan	Approved	2008
5 year investment plan	Approved	April 2008
Consolidated infrastructure plan	Draft	
Roads and storm water plan	Approved	2008
Water sector plan	Draft	
Investment of funds policy	Approved	May 2008
Credit control policy and debt control manual	Approved	February 2006
Water services operations and maintenance strategy(GSDM)	Approved	June 2007
Water services by-laws(GSDM)	Approved	June 2007
Asset management policy	Approved	April 2007
Supply chain management policy	Approved	June 2006
Fleet management policy	Approved	June 2007
Performance management policy	Approved	2007
Communication strategy	Approved	2008

2.5.4 Organisational Performance Management System (OPMS) and Performance Management System (PMS)

The Greater Tubatse municipality has adopted its performance management policy during the year 2007. A performance management unit was established during 2007 which is currently focusing on the organisational performance management system. Immediately after the adoption of the IDP and budget, the municipality develops service delivery and budget implementation plans (SDBIP) which will serve as business plans for individual departments within the municipality. The adopted SDBIP is integrated into the performance contracts of the section 57 employees for implementation.

Performance management review workshops are conducted on quarterly basis. After every performance management review session, a report is tabled to the EXCO lekgotla which comprises of management and members of the Executive committee. Purpose of this sitting will be to monitor progress in terms of the implementation of the IDP and budget and to propose reviews where necessary.

The EXCO lekgotla's report also has to serve before Executive committee and to council for directions and adoption. Half yearly report (section 72report) is developed from the quarterly reports generated during the EXCO lekgotla sessions. Municipal annual service delivery reports

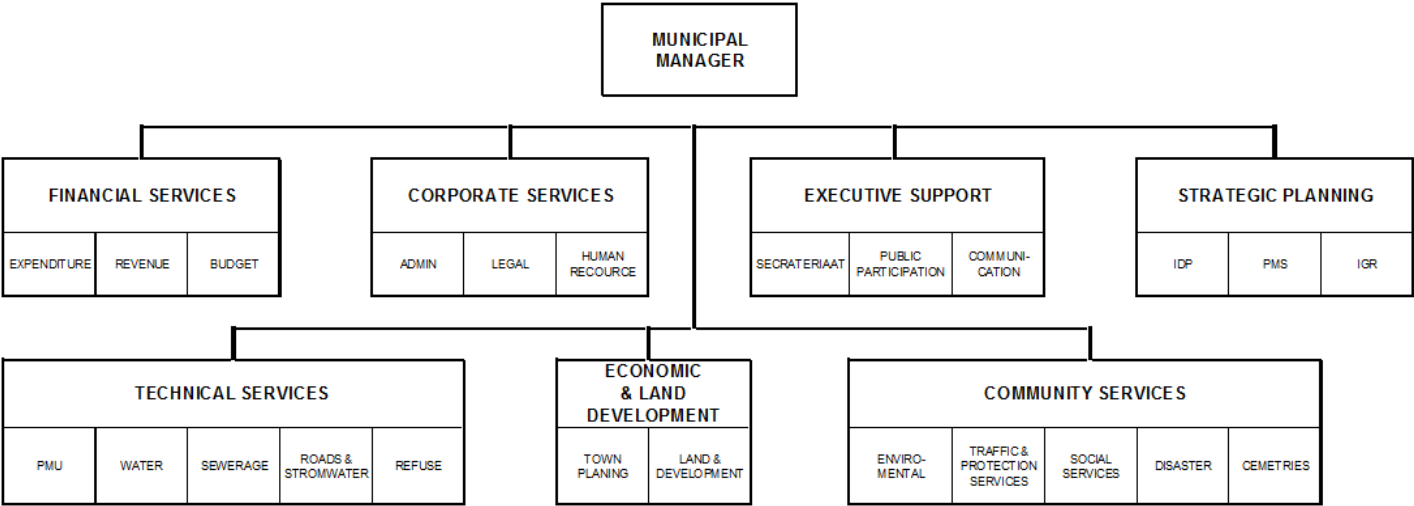
are generated from this process on annual basis which amongst others will inform the formulation of the annual report.

After the adoption of the annual report by the municipal council, the oversight committee scrutinises the report and makes final recommendations to the council for the adoption of the final oversight report which will then be open for public consumption.

2.5.4.1 Individual PMS

Greater Tubatse Municipality’s performance management system is not fully operational. Only section 57 managers have signed performance contracts with the municipality and plans are underway to cascading the performance management to the level-one Managers, and other staff members for performance monitoring and evaluation.

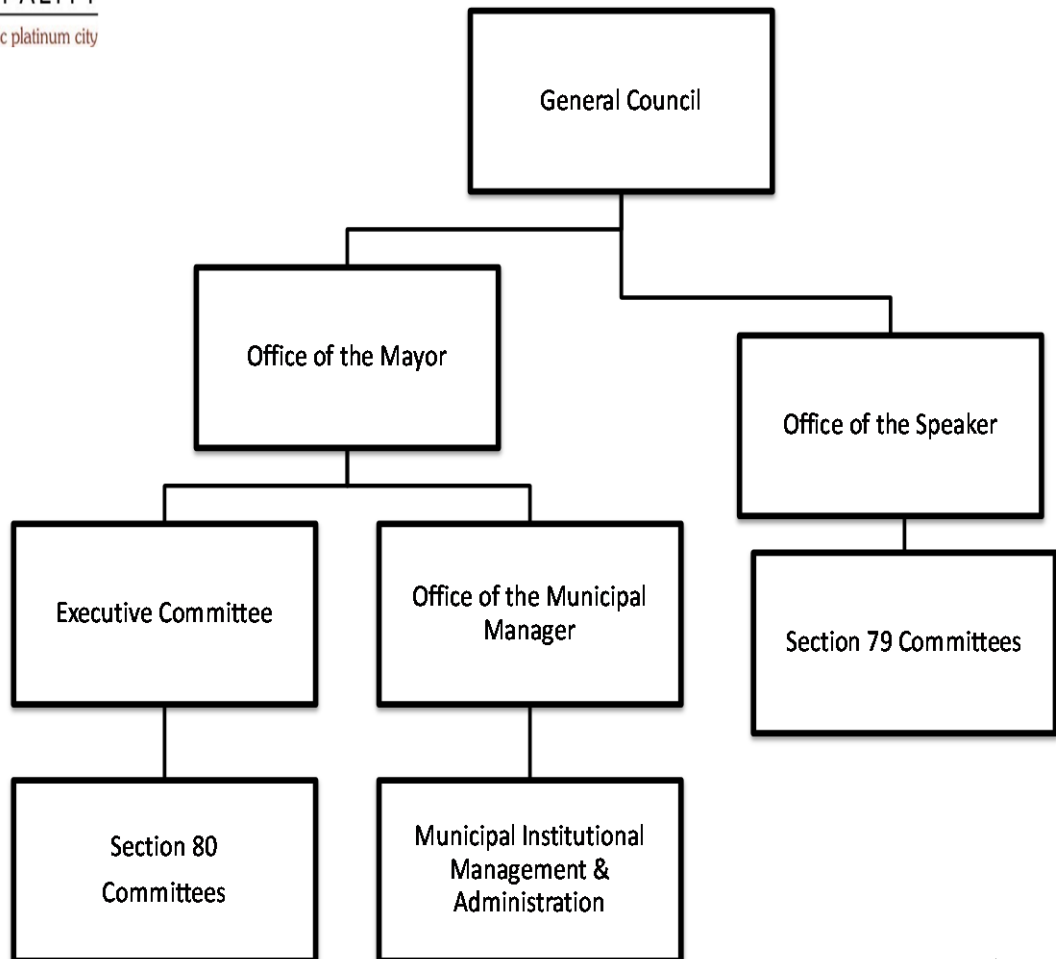
2.5.5 Administrative Structure



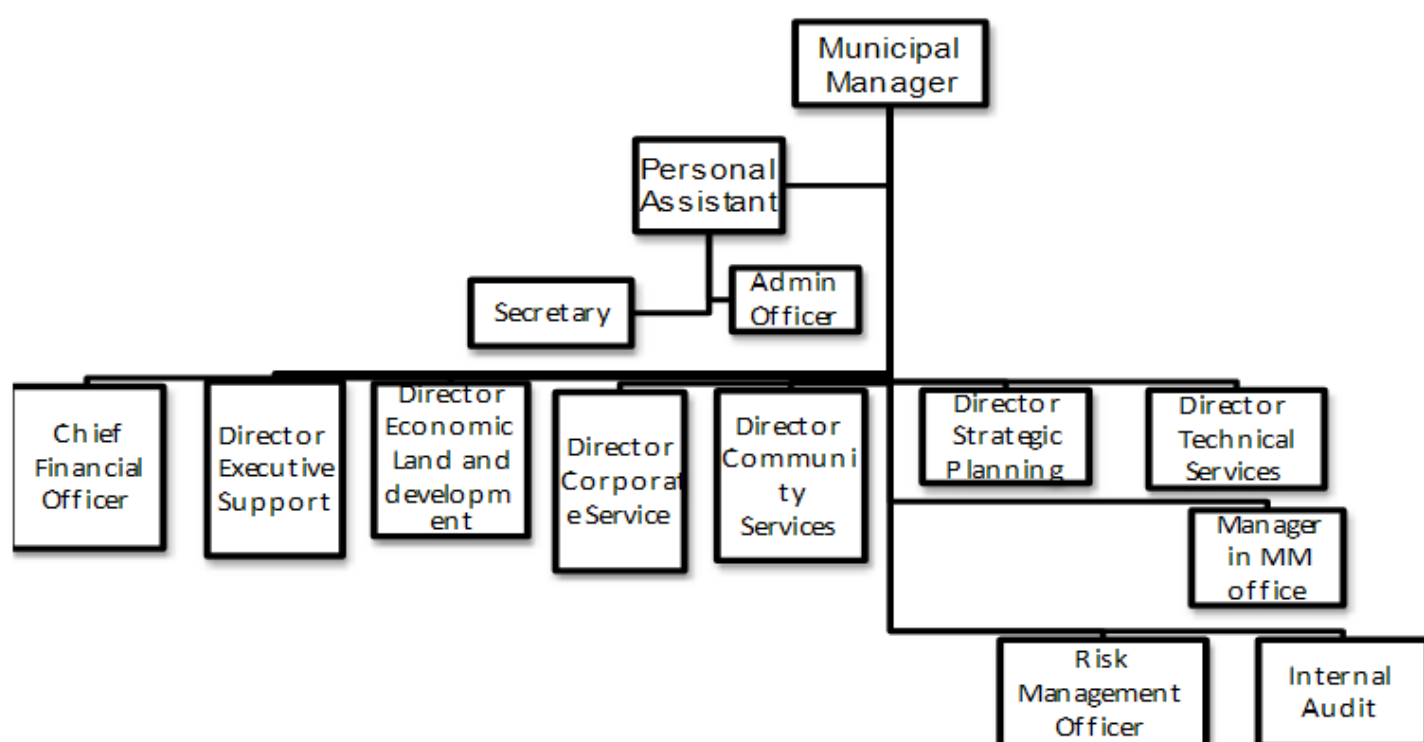
2.5.6 Organogram



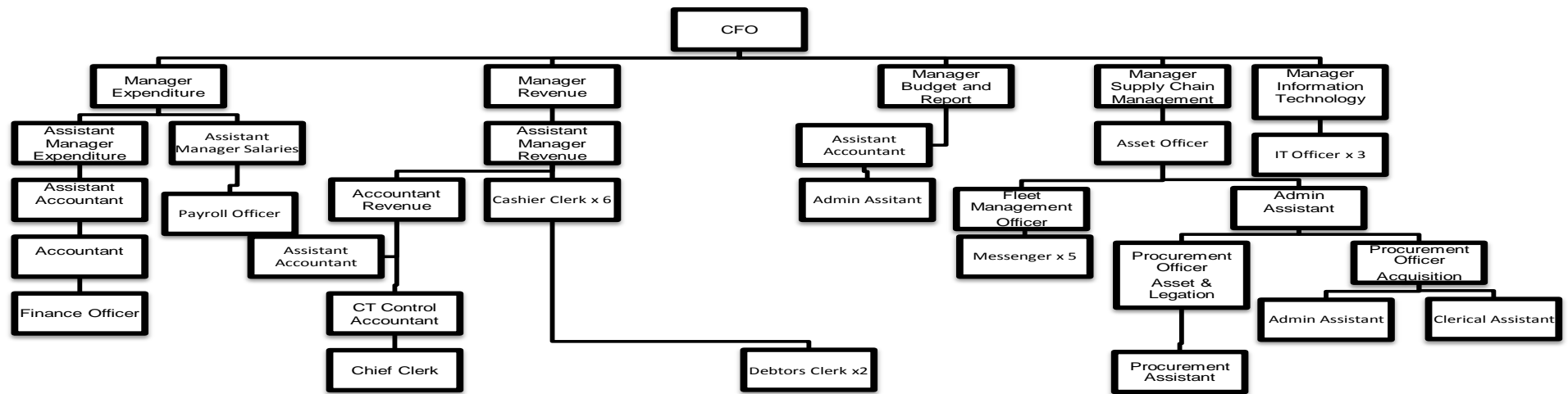
GREATER TUBATSE MUNICIPALITY ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



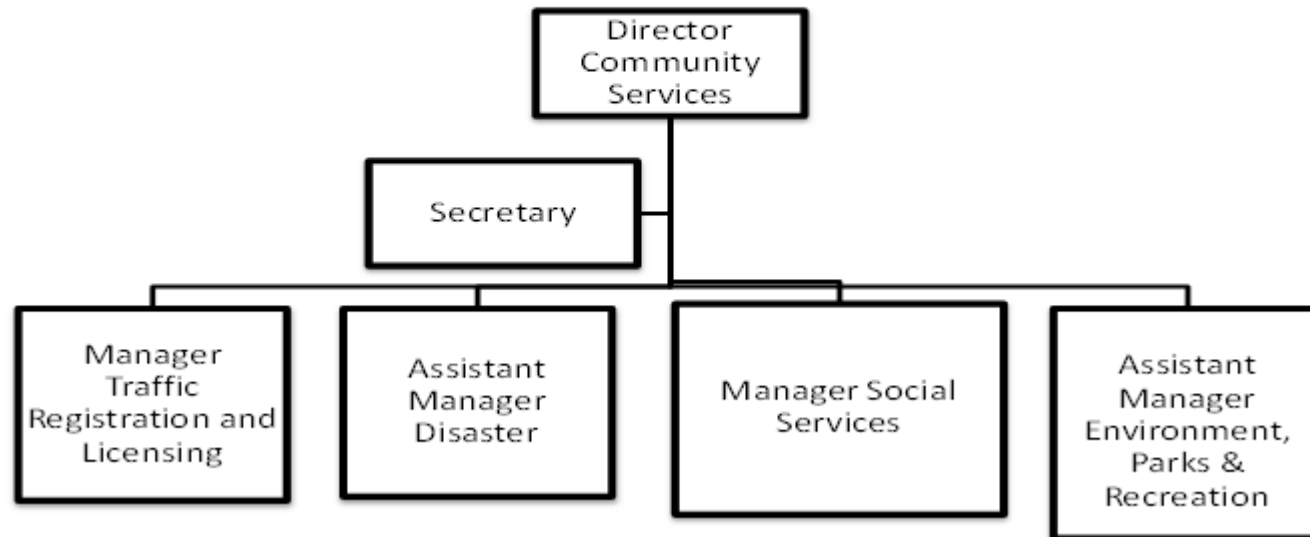
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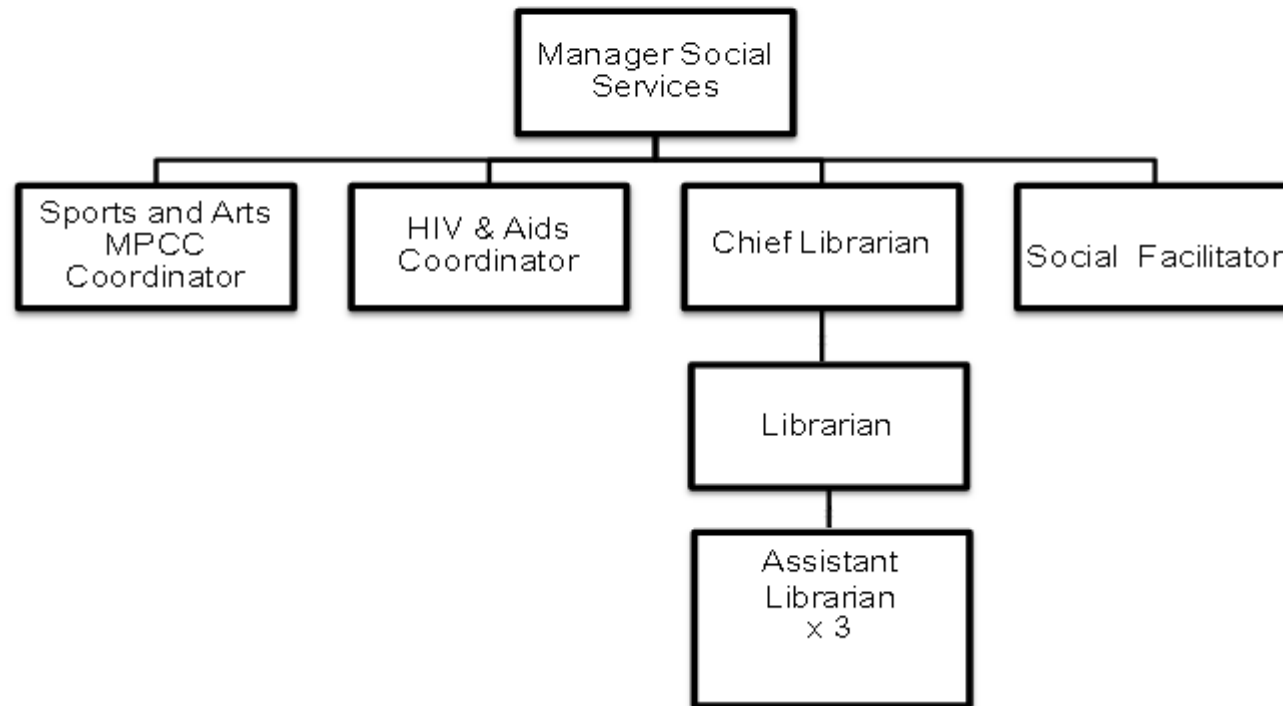
FINANCE DEPARTMENT



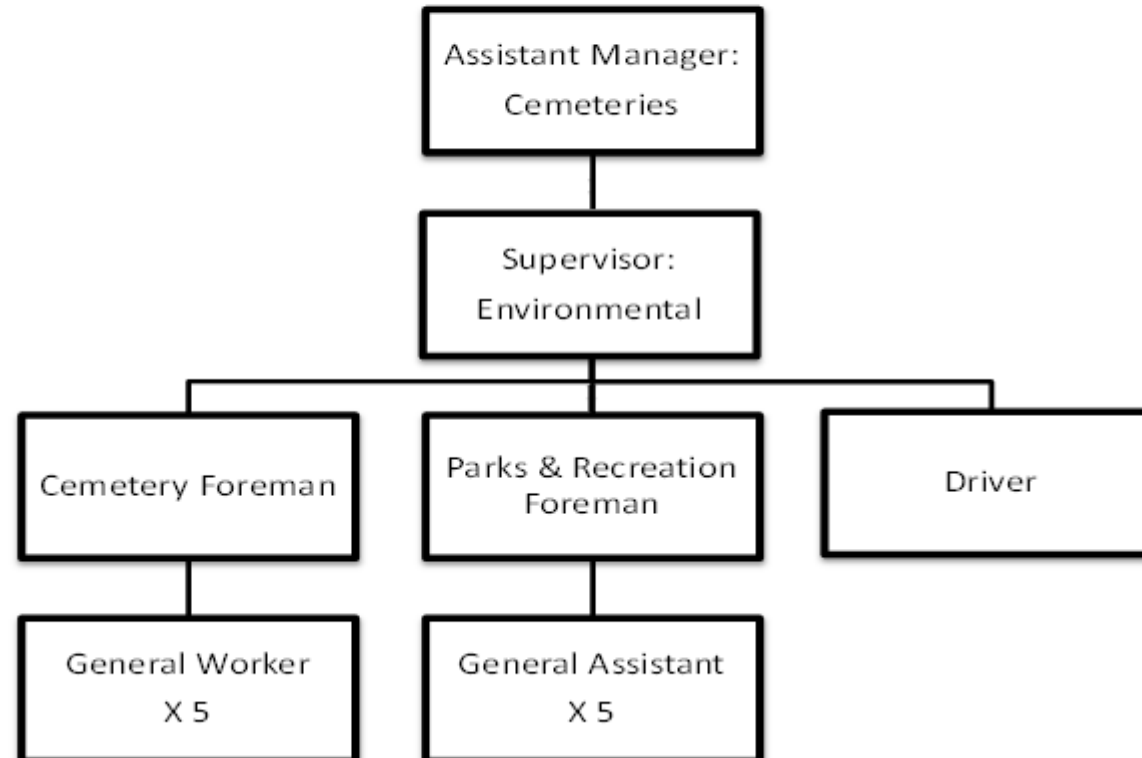
COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT



Community Services continued
Social Services:

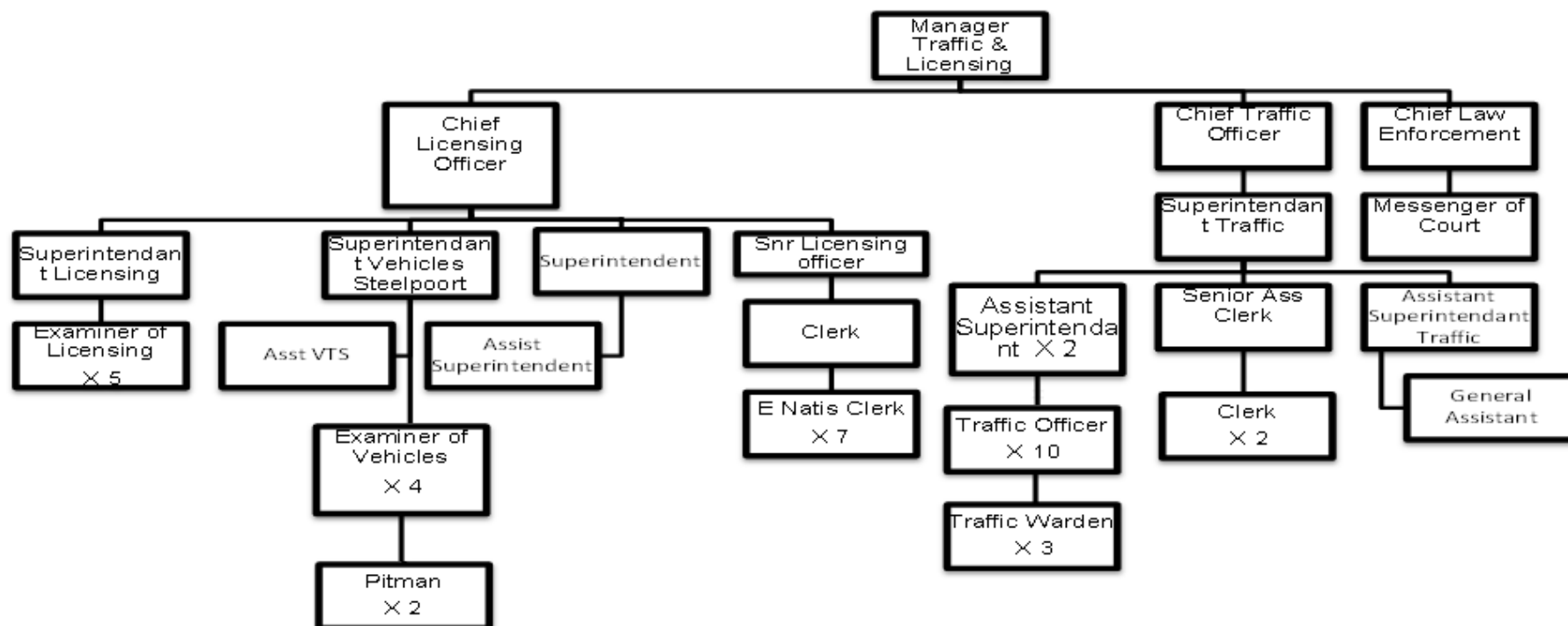


Community Services continued
Environment, Parks & Recreation:



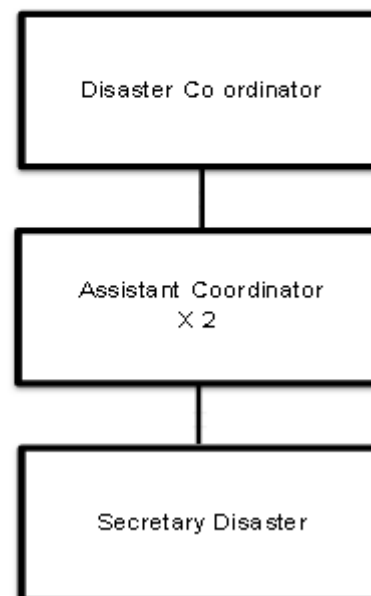
Community Services Continued

Traffic & Licensing

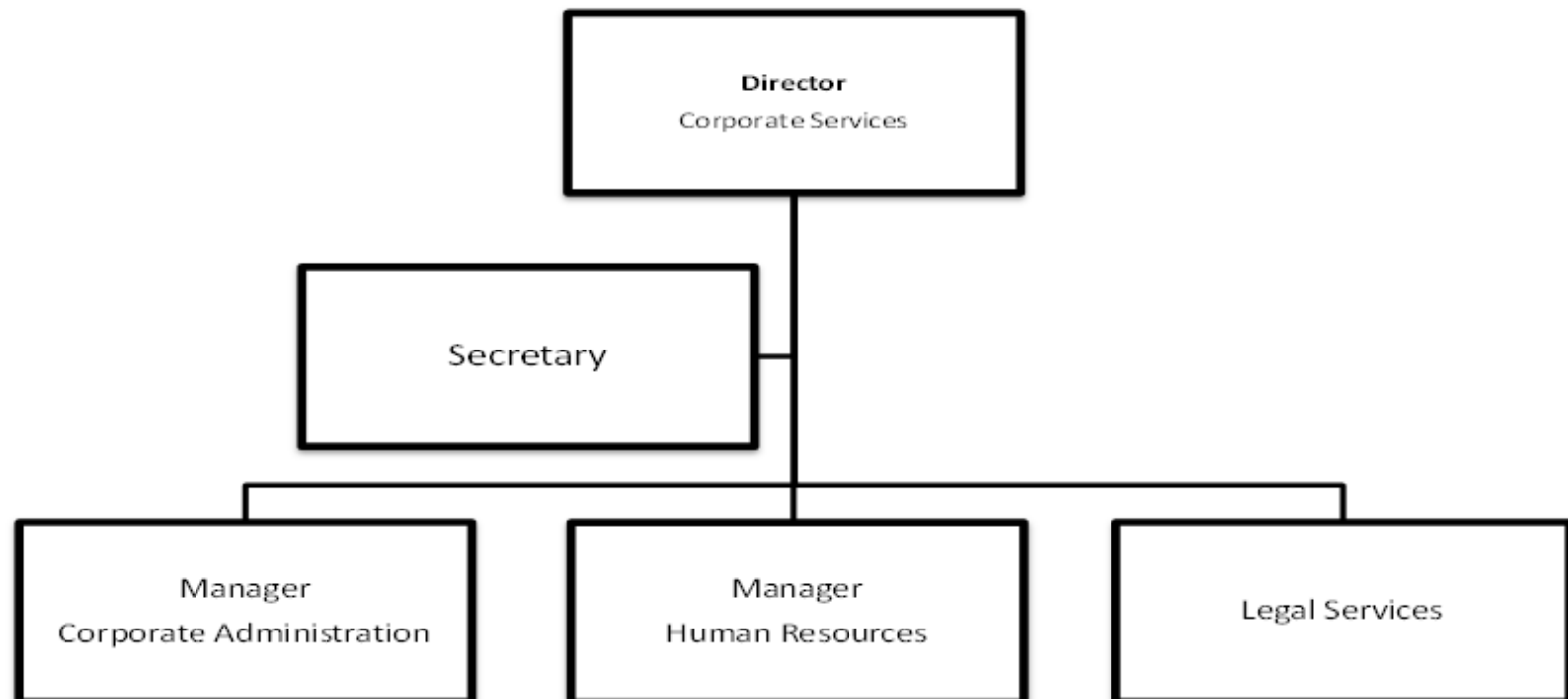


Community Services Continued

Disaster Management

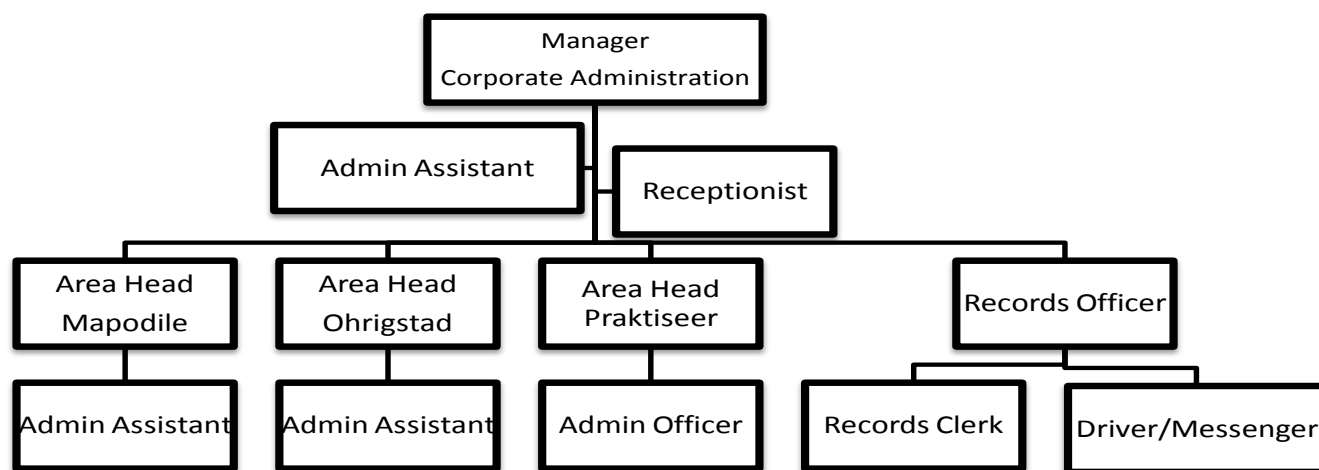


CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT



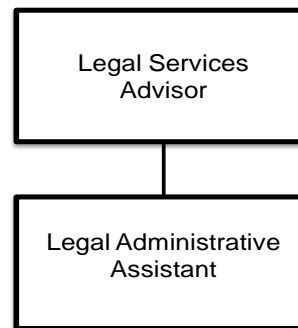
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Corporate Administration



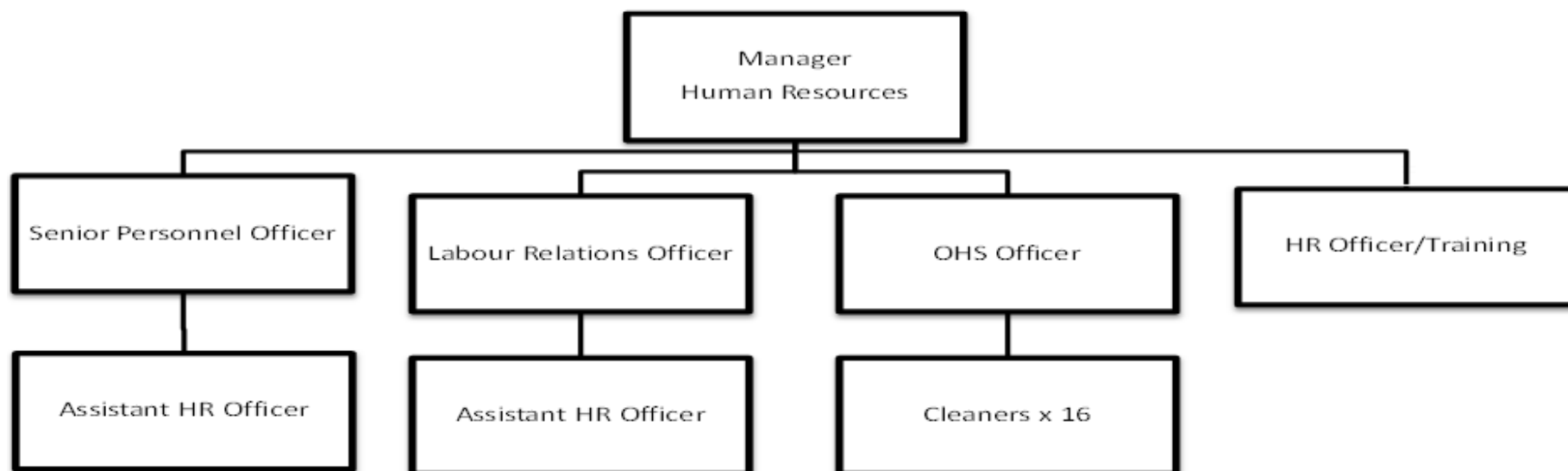
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Legal Services

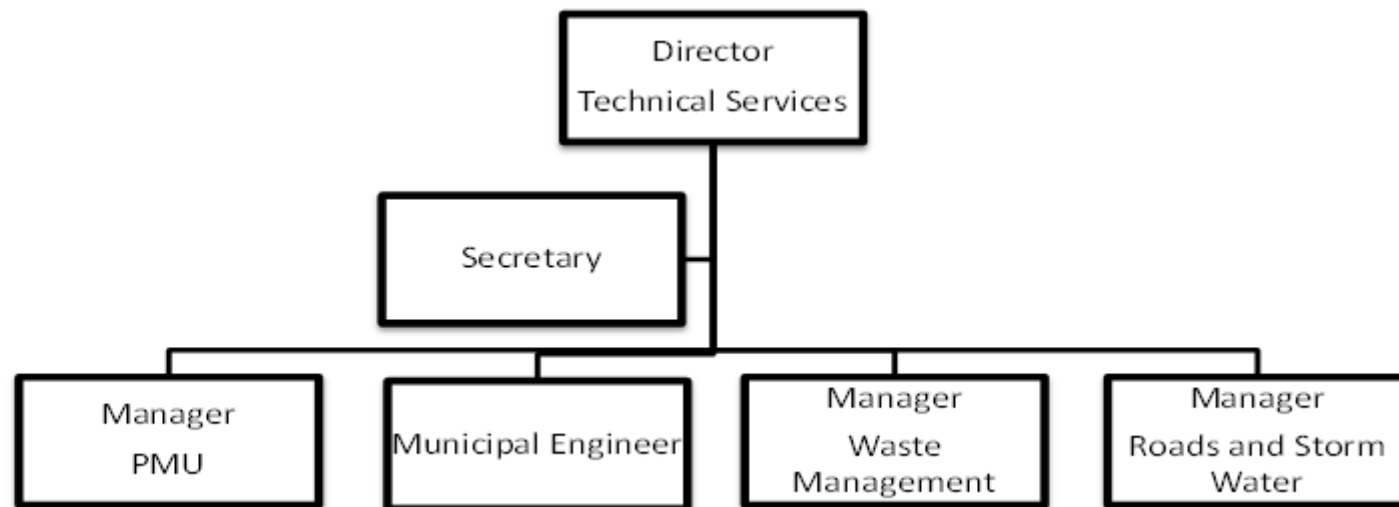


CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT Continued

Human Resources

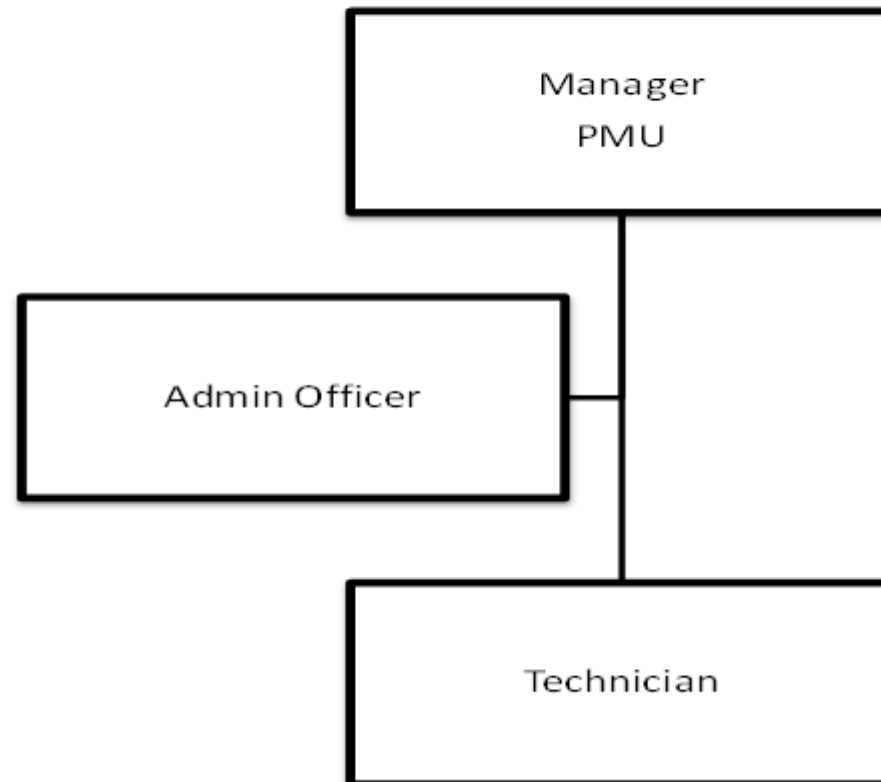


TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT



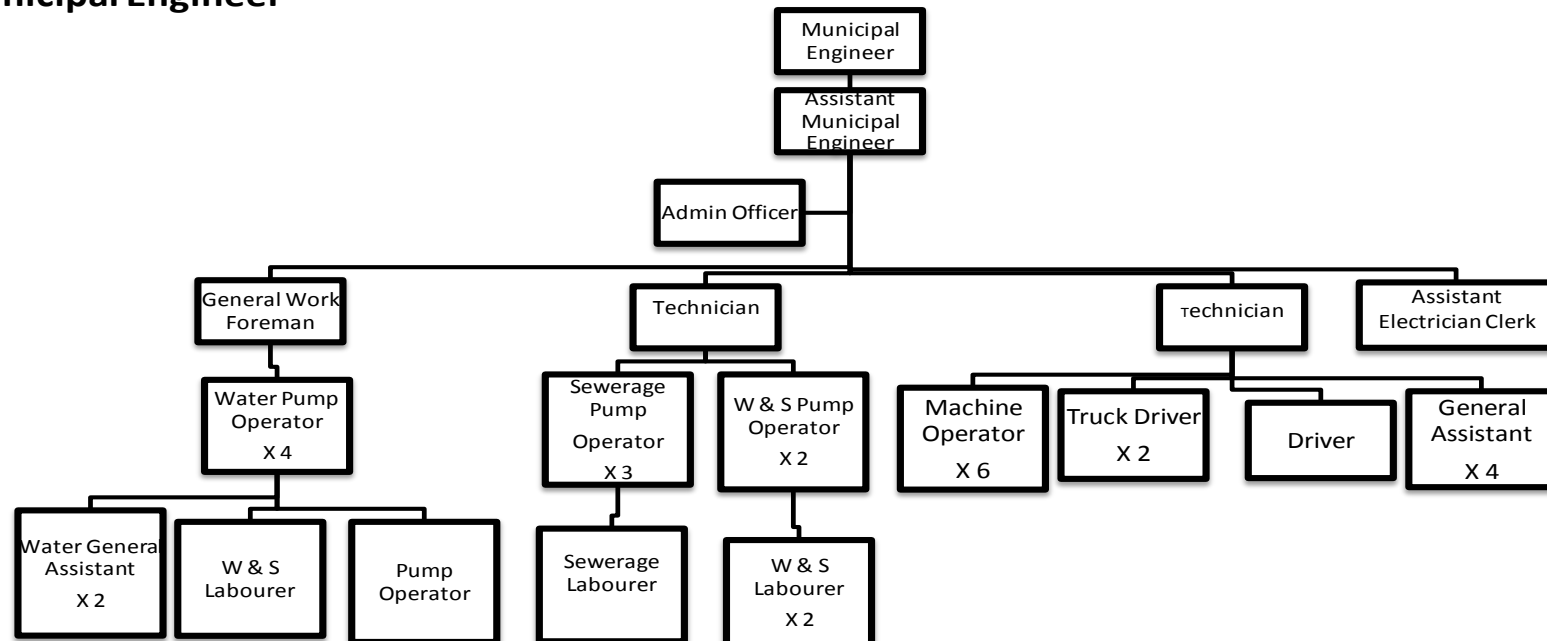
TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Project Management Unit



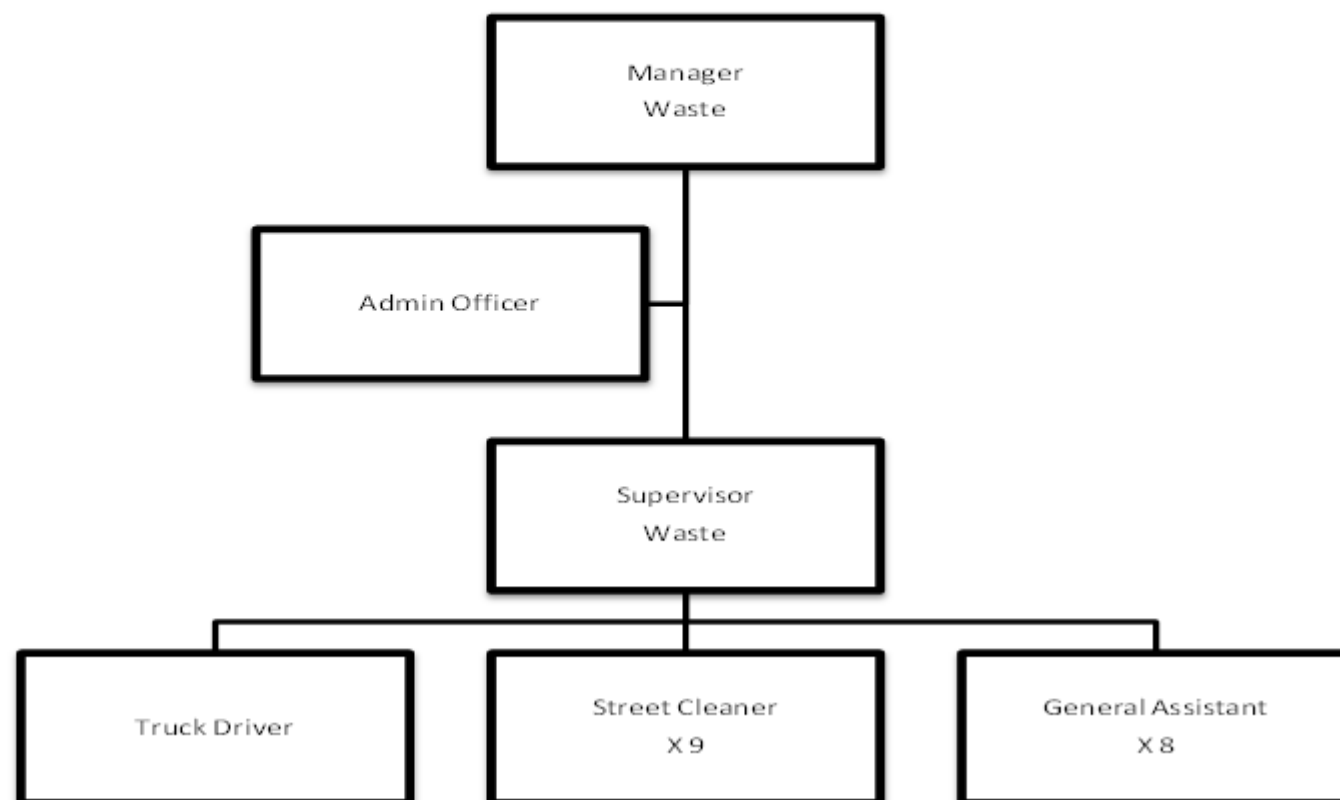
TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Municipal Engineer

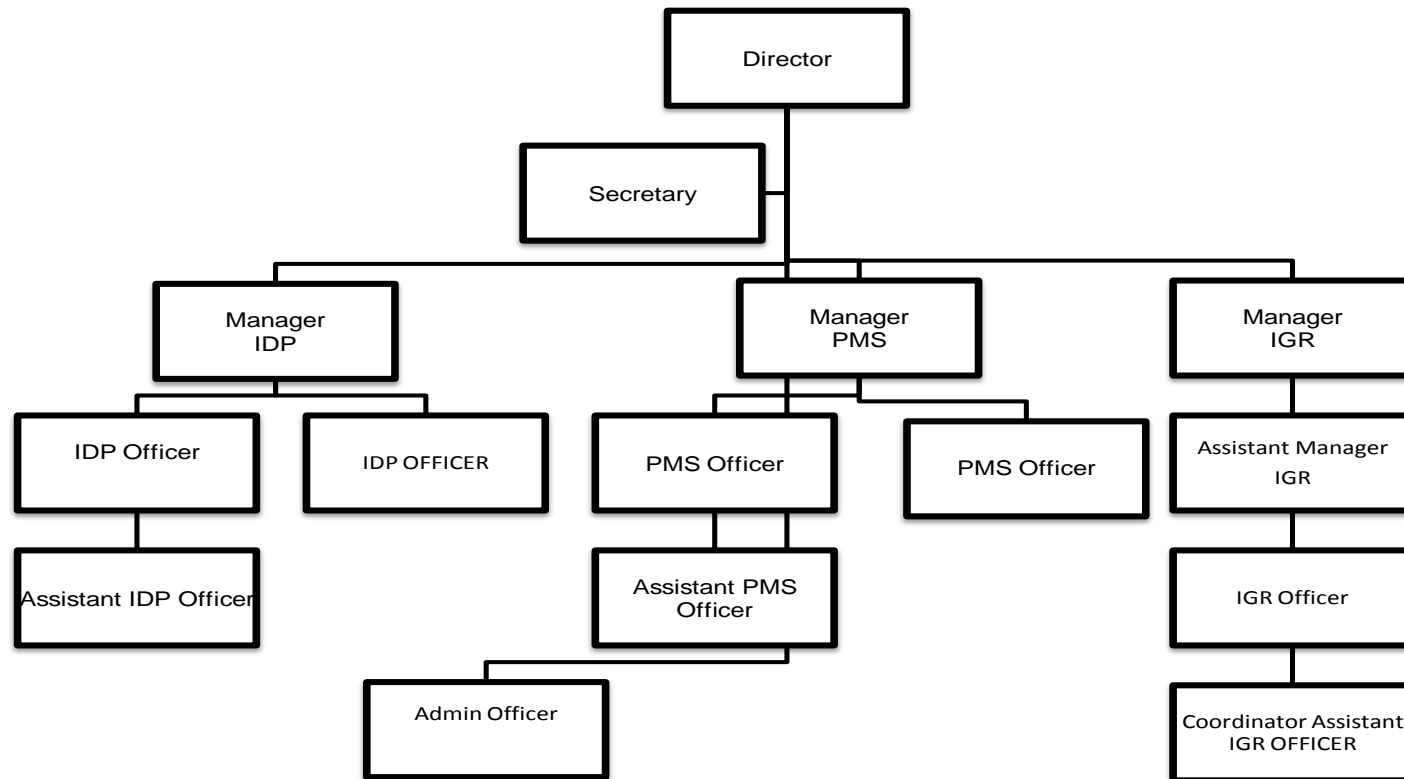


TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

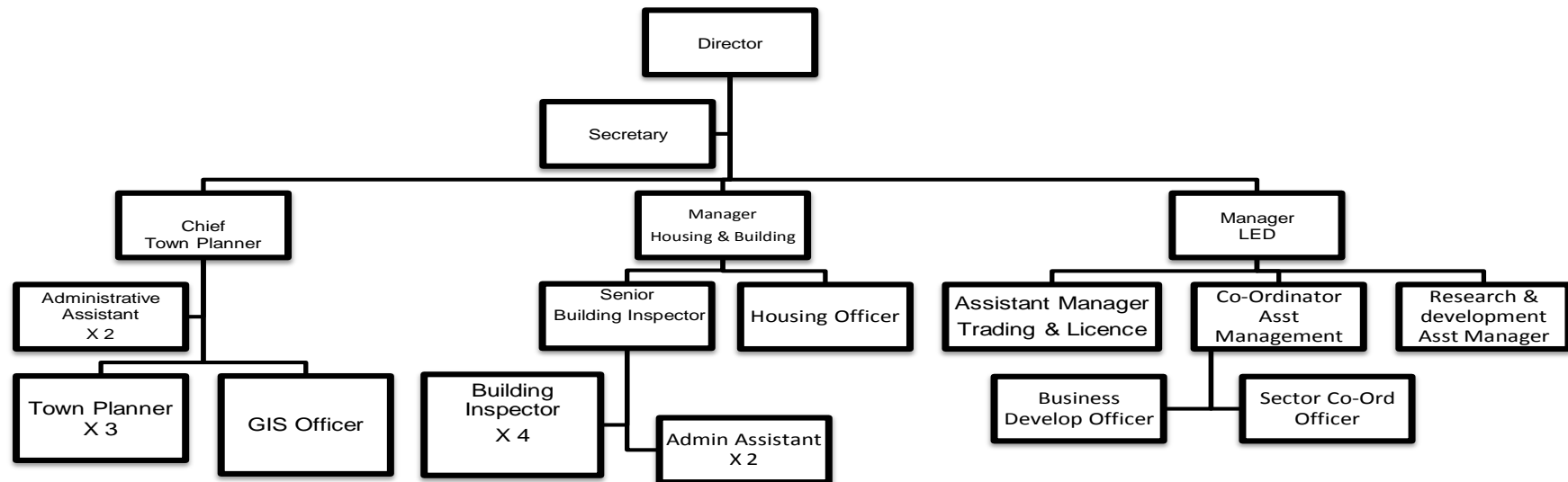
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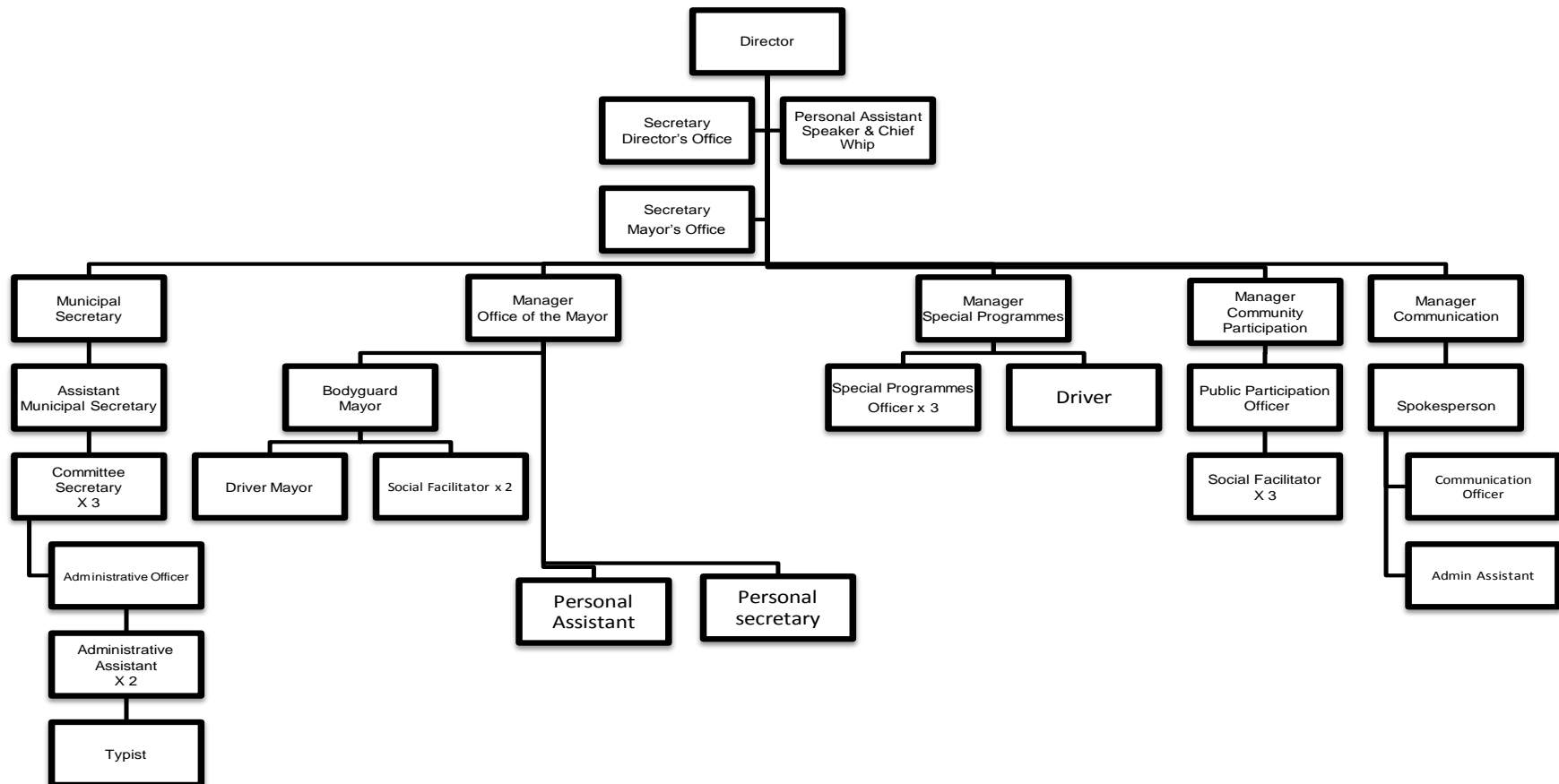
STRATEGIC PLANNING DEPARTMENT



ECONOMIC AND LAND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT



EXECUTIVE SUPPORT DEPARTMENT



2.6 Financial Viability and Management

2.6.1 Grants and Subsidies and own source of income

The following table indicates the grants and subsidies received by the Greater Tugela municipality during the 2009/10 financial year:

GRANT OR SUBSIDIE	AMOUNT
Equitable shares	74 350 000
Financial management grant	750 000
Municipal systems improvement grant	735 000
Electrification municipal grant	11 726 000
Institutional grant	913 500
Municipal infrastructure grant	25 952 000
LGSETA-Training	200 000
Subsidies from province	1 500 000

GTM is collecting revenue by way of levies, tax and services mainly from the proclaimed areas such as Burgersfort, Steelpoort, Ohrigstad, Ga-mapodile and Praktiseer. The municipality has also developed traffic stations which generate income by way of traffic fines and testing of motor vehicles within the area.

The following indicates own revenue by source for the 2009/10 F/Y:

SOURCE	AMOUNT
Assessment rates	37 109 516
Refuse fees	4 987 033
Sewerage fees	3 997 90
Water	9 435 739
Application fees	990 000
Building plans and inspection fees	400 000
Cemeteries fees	101 022
Clearance certificate	78 647
Drivers licences	1 063 976
Current and general	1 421 298
Interests on outstanding debtors	5 655 000
Learners licences	1 210 000
Libraries fees	10 000
Natis registration fees	4 000 000
Outdoor advertisement	650 000
Penalties	200 000
Connection fee-water	250 000
Rent on property	310 000
Sundry income fees	2 905 000
Offsetting depreciation	5 200 000
Traffic fines	1 700 000
Valuation certificates	500

2.6.2 Credit and Debt Control

Creditors and Debt collection manual was adopted in terms with chapter 9 of the municipal Systems act, act 32 of 2000. Purpose of this policy is to ensure that credit control forms part of the municipality's financial system and to disclose the intension of the Council to standardise procedures for each individual case.

2.6.3 Investments

The Greater Tubatse municipality has adopted an investment of funds policy and principle in 2008. The policy is aimed at gaining the highest possible return without undue risk during those periods when funds are not needed. Its main objectives are that effective cash management must be met at all times, efficient cash collection procedure, effective payment of creditors, management of investment in inventories and investment of surplus cash.

There were no investments made or budgeted for by the Greater Tubatse municipality during the 2009/10 financial year.

2.6.4 Audits

Internal Audit for the municipality has been developed and is functional. Audit committee for the municipality is also formulated and is reporting directly to Council as required by law. The Risk Management Strategy of the Greater Tubatse municipality is identifying risk areas which need to be monitored on daily basis. The audit plan which is developed by the Internal Audit unit is linked or integrated into the risk strategy and serves as a vehicle to monitor progress and processes followed during the risk reduction phase. Annual financial statements are prepared annually and are submitted to the Auditor General for auditing.

The municipality is annually developing action plans to deal with issues or comments in the management letter raised by the Auditor General. For the past two years, the Greater Tubatse municipality did not get a clean audit report and as a result the management has developed or created a position of a risk management officer who will be responsible for the day to day implementation, monitor, report, evaluate and review of the risk management strategy.

2.6.5 Budget and Treasury

The municipality has developed a unit which manages the budgetary and treasury issues. The unit is in the finance section and its main objectives are to develop a budget process plan which is linked to the IDP process plan. The unit has to oversee the implementation of the plan and to manage activities culminating during the development of the budget. It must develop a credible and realistic budget which is linked or integrated to the IDP.

2.6.6 Revenue Management

Greater Tubatse municipality has a unit that deals with revenue management. The unit was developed in 2000 and its main objectives are to effectively manage the day to income of the municipality. Procedure manual is being developed in November 2008 for the control over cash funds, depositing and receiving of funds by municipal employees.

Valuation roll for the municipality is in place and is reviewed regularly. The following are also used for the management of funds in GTM; rates policy, credit control policy, indigent policy, indigent register and audit standards.

2.6.7 Supply Chain Management

The municipality has developed and adopted a supply management policy in 2005, which is reviewed regularly to suite current circumstances. It is managed by supply chain management unit that forms part of the finance department. The unit comprises of a Manager and four other officials who runs the activities of the unit

2.6.8 Asset Management

Asset management policy was approved By GTM in 2008. Objectives of the policy is to govern the management of assets owned by GTM (both operational and financial) to ensure that they are managed, controlled, safeguarded and used in an efficient and effective manner.

Asset management register for the municipality was compiled during 2008/09 financial year and is updated regularly. The municipality created asset management unit which comprises of one senior manager who will always keep track of all municipal assets and is reporting to the Chief Financial Officer.

2.6.9 Risk and Anti-Corruption

The Greater Tubatse Municipality has adopted a Risk Management Strategy in March 2008 and is reviewed annually to suite the current situation or circumstances. Objective of the risk management strategy is to identify asses and prioritise the risks that need to be managed in order to achieve the vision, mission and strategic objectives of the municipality. The following risk areas are identified in the risk management strategy:

- Lack of office space
- Lack of adequate finance
- Poor intergovernmental relations
- Lack of land ownership
- Fraud and corruption
- Harm to reputation
- Loss of investments
- Unclear roles and responsibilities
- Ineffective internal communication
- Brain drain
- Dependence on contractors
- High staff turnover
- Legislation
- Natural disasters

2.7 Good Governance and Public Participation

2.7.1 Communication

The Greater Tubatse municipality has developed its communication strategy in 2008 and is reviewed on annual basis. There is a dedicated communication unit available in GTM which serves as a key driver of the strategy. The unit is attached to the Executive support department and has three officials.

2.7.2 Ward Committees

The municipality comprises of 29 wards with 10(ten) ward committee members each. The ward councillor serves as the chairperson of the ward committee. Training for ward committees is conducted each year to assist with the day to day running of the ward. Annual Schedule of meetings is submitted to the office of the Speaker each year. This will assist the Speaker to track down minutes of the said meetings and monitor functionality of the ward committees in different wards. The Greater Tubatse municipality and the Sekhukhune district municipality budgeted for the provision of sty-pens to the ward committees which is paid monthly.

2.7.3 Community Development Workers

There are 27(twenty seven) community development workers appointed by office of the Premier in the Greater Tubatse municipality. An intensive training or capacity building was conducted by the OTP through the University of Venda. All CDWs in the GTM have graduated as qualified community development workers.

2.7.4 Traditional Leadership

The Greater Tubatse municipality has 29 (twenty nine) wards and a larger portion of the municipality is predominantly rural. With its rural nature, the area is administered by Traditional Leaders and are responsible for the day to day running of the traditional authorities including land allocation in the rural areas. Majority of the land claims in the Greater Tubatse municipality are lodged by Traditional Leaders.

There are 23 (twenty three) recognised Traditional Leaders and 11(eleven) are serving in the Greater Tubatse municipality as members of the Council. The relationship between Traditional Leaders and the Municipality is generally good and therefore needs to be maintained.

2.7.5 Intergovernmental Relations

Intergovernmental relations is a cross cutting function in all departments, however the Greater Tubatse municipality has created a unit in the strategic planning department to deal specifically with IGR matters. This unit is not staffed as yet but budget for the appointment of 2 (two) staff members is made available during the 2009/10 financial year. IGR activities are currently performed by both the IDP and PMS units and are part of the score card for the above stated units.

2.7.6 Municipality Priorities

The following are needs received during the 2009/10 IDP stakeholder consultative process for the Greater Tubatse municipality:

Physical sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Water and sanitation- Electricity- Roads- Housing- Fencing of grave yards
Social sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Sports fields and facilities- Health infrastructure (clinics and hospitals)- Skills training- Welfare facilities- crime
Economic sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Job creation- Development of tourism facilities- Land owner ship- Beneficiation in the mining sector- Capacity building and skills training- Agricultural assistance
Institutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Traditional leaders offices- Information centres- Capacity building on municipal officials, CDWs, Councillors and Ward committee members.

2.8 Swot Analysis

As stated in the Situational Analysis, the MEC assessment report was used as the main basis for the SWOT analysis. It provides an overview of the municipal IDP for the financial year 2007/08. It also makes recommendations on issues based on the experience of the past five years. The report notes significant improvements pertaining to the integrated development planning process, particularly in the area of Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) as contained in the IGR Act. Province has also launched the Provincial Planning Forum that aims to consolidate integrated development planning processes. The IDP hearings, IDP engagements and Presidential Imbizos have ensured that sector departments delegate senior managers to the IDP/Budget review processes.

The local government strategic agenda requires of municipalities to address the development of the local economy, basic service delivery, municipal transformation and organisational development, financial viability, good governance, public participation and spatial development.

Separate SWOT analyses were conducted under four headings:

- Economic Growth and Planning
- Social , Environmental Sustainability and Infrastructure Development
- Good Governance and Administration
- Financial viability

The tables below show the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats under each of these headings:

Economic Growth and Planning			
Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Professional people	The alignment of the IDP structures with the KPA's of Local Government	Develop a credible IDP	Informed decision-making
	The alignment of the municipal process plans with the District Framework	Prioritisation of projects	
	IDP Rep Forum code of conduct		
	IDP and Project integration		
SDF and LUMS	Baseline information, capacity to update spatial information	Develop Spatial Plans	
	GIS (IT supporting system)		
	Regular SDF review		
	GTM must continue to indicate the spatial objectives and strategies to re-structure the municipal space economy		
	GTM must reflect amongst other the project name, location, activities, timing, costs and budget and the implementing agent of the project		
	GTM spatial development framework and land use management scheme implementation		Land invasion
	Local spatial development plans	Integrated Planning	
Youthful population	Understaffed Unit	LED For a	Scarcity of land for development
Provincial and local development node	Sector Plan integration	Sectoral support	Poverty

Economic Growth and Planning cont.			
Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Establishment of business support	Prioritisation of projects do not support the strategic goals of the organisation		Fluctuation of mineral prices
	Platinum City "vision" business plan and prioritisation strategy	Availability of funding sources (business plans)	
		Investments	
		Agricultural development	
		Tourism development	
	Funding		
	Private land ownership		
	Local BEE participation in mining industry		
		Facilitate diversification and beneficiation in the local economic activities	
		Mining development	
	No authority over water and electricity - it impacts on planning and revenue		
		To lobby to become license holder	
	Mining Relationships	Negotiate land from tribal authorities	
		Engage SETAs	

Social , Environmental Sustainability and Infrastructure Development			
Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Fully Functional Units (Public Works Units, Traffic)	Lack of rural development strategy	Mobilisation of stakeholder support (IDT, DBSA, UNDP, EU, DPLG)	Insufficient funding for bulk infrastructure programme
Infrastructural plans in place	Poor sector participation and contribution during the IDP processes	Education, Training and development programmes	High rate of migration and in-migration
Cost Recovery system in place	Transport and mobility	Mobilisation of support from traditional leadership (Magoshi)	Loss of investors as a result of under capacity
Good Stakeholder relations e.g. Eskom, Advisory Council	Insufficient funds for maintenance and new infrastructure programme	Leveraging on sector programmes	Lack of commitment by funders
	High service delivery backlog	Investment in infrastructural development	
	Insufficient monitoring due to shortage of key staff personnel	Introduce cross-departmental service delivery teams	
	Powers and functions	Township development	
	High rate of unemployment		
	Infrastructure over-capacity		
	Weak resource mobilisation		

Good Governance and Administration			
Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Leadership stability	Non-implementation of GTM HR and communication strategies	Develop and implement staff retention strategy	High HIV/AIDS infection rate
Approved programmes and policies	Non/slow implementation of council resolutions	Invest in capacity building	Brain drain
	Weak organisational culture	Stakeholder mobilisation and engagement	Lack of confidence from outsiders
All key positions are filled	Insufficient implementation of by-laws	Increasing equitable shares	Culture of non-payment for services
Structured Training Programme	High vacancy rate	Strengthen employee wellness programmes	Budget cuts on multi-year project financing
Youthful employees	Limited skills, systems and budget	Staff mobility and skills development within the organization	MIG allocations tend to focus on urban sector
Established Council structures	Non/slow implementation of policies and by-laws	Measurement of staff performance	Non-compliance with code of good practice resulting in roll-overs in the IDP
Energised leadership and management	Non/slow implementation of revenue strategy	Develop systems and procedures	
Sound working relations with stakeholders	Relaxed staff discipline	Reinforce workplace discipline	
Sound Community need/priorities identification	Low staff morale	Equal opportunities	
	Skills shortage		
	Weak revenue base	Coaching and mentoring	
	Unnecessary wielding of power in the execution of day to day transactions	Introduce leadership /management development programmes	

Financial viability

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threads
Department fully functional with five units	Inadequate capacity		
Supply chain policy available and fully implemented	Supply chain management policy Not reviewed constantly		
Overall budget of R206m available	Only R46m is for capital budget and R160m is for operational	Good relationship with DPLGH and other sector departments for financial assistance	
	Poor cash flow		
	Poor revenue collection		
Asset management policy and register in place and is GRAP/GAMAP compliance			
Financial statements converted to GRAP/GAMAP and are prepared in house	Disclaimer Audit opinion	Good relationship with Treasury department	
Revenue enhancement strategy in place	Poor implementation of the revenue enhancement strategy		
Indigent policy in place			
Indigent register in place	Indigent register not updated or reviewed		High number of indigent households
Functional internal Audit and Audit committee	Lack of risk management unit		

2.9 Pains and Descriptions

Pains	Description
Resources	A lack of resources, both in terms of skilled manpower and budget, hampers development in the municipality.
Implementation	A serious pain at the GTM is the lack of implementation: of HR and communication strategies, council resolutions, by-laws, revenue strategy and various policies. In addition to the absence of electronic support systems, lack of discipline among employees contributes to this failure /slow pace of implementation. Without a concerted effort, including checks and balances to manage the system, implementation issues will continue to hamper the organisation. The lack of an employee performance management system and job descriptions play an important role here. Without individual performance plans linked to a job description, there is no way to ensure that employees are performing.
Uncontrolled land development	Human settlement issues will have to be addressed as a key priority focus area in order to manage the influx of people to the growth nodes in search of a better quality of life. Informal settlements place considerable strain on infrastructure that is already in need of upgrade and repair. More interaction with traditional leaders and mines, as well as careful implementation of the SDF are essential to overcoming this problem.
Development priority areas	In addressing the need for infrastructure, the GTM needs to identify and prioritise areas for development. In that regard, it is important to address areas where maximum recovery of costs can be achieved.

3. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND MEASUREMENTS

A vision is a compelling picture of the future. It involves the heart and minds of the employees of a municipality to motivate them towards co-operation to create the idealised picture.

3.1. Vision for the GTM

<p style="text-align: center;">Vision</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>“Developing Tubatse as a platinum city in an integrated manner to improve the quality of life for all”.</i></p>

A *mission* describes the purpose of a municipality. It describes the focus for the municipal area. The mission addresses the objects of local government as stipulated in Section 152 of the Constitution that is based on:

- democratic and accountable governance;
- sustainable services;
- social and economic development;
- safe and healthy environment; and
- encourages community involvement.

It also supports the key provisions of the Systems Act that are to: *“provide for the core principles, mechanisms and processes that are necessary to enable departments to move progressively towards the social and economic upliftment of departmental communities and ensure universal access to essential services that is affordable to all.”*

3.2. Mission statement

<p style="text-align: center;">Mission</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Local accountable democracy through active community participation;</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Economic advancement to fight poverty and unemployment;</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Accessible, needs –satisfying services rendering in a sustainable and affordable manner</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Municipal transformation and institutional development; and</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Environmental management to ensure a balance between safe human settlements and the economic base of the municipality</i></p>
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3.3. Enabler and Descriptions

Enablers	Description
Traditional leaders	The Magoshi have an important role to play in the upliftment and development of the region. Efforts must be made to bring them on board in terms of strategic planning in the region, while formalised channels of communication will assist in ensuring that land is allocated in a sustainable way. Traditional leaders also can play a vital role in communication of strategic plans for the region to the communities themselves.
Cost recovery	Efforts should be addressed towards prioritising the most likely areas to yield recovery of costs.
Business plans	Consolidated business plans need to be written up that will guide the municipality with regard to priority focus areas and clearly describe sources of funding and budget allocation.
IGR strengthening	Intergovernmental communication and cooperation is essential, not only to ensure alignment with district, provincial and national development objectives, but also to capitalise on GTM's geographical suitability as a regional growth node.
Mines	The mines are one of the more positive contributors to the local economy and a key source of employment. Efforts must be made to draw them more towards, and to and to see the benefits of playing a more active role in, the municipality's activities.
Integration	Each enabler should not stand in isolation, but should be counted as an integral aspect of a combined effort to harness all resources to improve performance at the municipality
Institutional governance (management) model	Integrated implementation of enablers will not be possible without the application of a formal governance model in the institution. Analysis of available options is urgent, in order to

Enablers	Description
	start realising the desired outcomes.
PM Automated system	An automated performance management system is an indispensable tool. Legislative reporting requirements are laborious and often the end results are fraught with human error. An automated monitoring and evaluation system will set the municipality on the path to effective, economic and efficient management.
GIS	A Geographic Information System will fill the gap in the Spatial Development Framework, ensuring optimal development in the GTM. (This will also form part of MIS)
Leadership and capacity building	Good leaders are the single more important element of a successful institution. Leadership training must be ongoing throughout the municipal cycle, while capacity-building must be entrenched at all levels of the municipality.
MIS	Managing the vast amount of information within a municipality can not take place without the help of Management Information Systems. These may include a document management system (DMS), records management system (RMS), customer relationship management system (CRM) and supply chain management system, all aimed at vastly increasing productivity and drastically reducing the likelihood of human error.
Enforcement	Enforcement of land management laws will form an important part of managing uncontrolled human settlement. Similarly, enforcement of by-laws and the taking of disciplinary action on employees, where appropriate, will go a long way to creating a culture where rules are respected.
Ownership	Every employee within the organisation should take ownership and accountability for his/her tasks

Enablers	Description
	assigned/responsibilities.
Platinum city investment and business plan	The first democratic platinum city will not happen by chance, a detailed long term business plan should be developed that will guide all role-players and stakeholders towards the attainment of that dream. A comprehensive business plan and investment strategy should be developed whereby structure can be provided for the municipality moving towards its vision.

3.4. Values

Values underline the behavioural characteristics of the GTM. It guides the people within the municipality towards the achievement of the mission and ultimately the vision of the municipality by not necessarily outlining solutions how this will be done but rather the manner in which it is accomplished. Like the Vision and Mission, GTM's Core values remained unchanged from the previous year.

Values		Description
1	Mutual Respect	All role-players within the GTM, both political and administrative, will treat each other with respect, i.e. with proper regard for the dignity of a person or his or her position.
2	Commitment	Each and every role player needs to be fully committed to the vision for the city area, both from an institutional as well an individual point of view. Commitment to serve the community is the highest priority.
3	Transparency	Actions taken within the municipality should always be clear and open to scrutiny, the underlying message being that transparency is akin to honesty.
4	Discipline	Regard for rules and respect for self and for others is a force that yields both moral and mental improvement – ultimately, this is essential for ongoing improvement in the municipality.

Values		Description
5	Accountability	Accountability refers to the GTM taking responsibility for its promises, dealing with customers in a value based manner (customer relations) and taking ownership of challenges.
6	Recognition of Contribution	The GTM acknowledges individuals and teams whose efforts and input have beneficial impact in one way or another on the the activities of the municipality.
7	High Performance	GTM is an organisation that is committed to setting working practices aimed at enhancing individual and organisational performance.
8	Innovation	A commitment to constantly improving thinking or processes that yield changes that can be applied within the municipality and which enhance the GTM in some way. Ultimately, this must play out in better service delivery.
9	Professionalism	This can be summed up as meticulous adherence to undeviating courtesy, honesty, and responsibility in GTM's dealings with its customers and among its colleagues, plus a level of excellence that goes over and above baseline requirements
10	Team work	Individual employees within GTM are committed to working with each other, using their individual skills and talents to bring about a common purpose: Improved service delivery to the community
11	Equal Opportunities	The GTM will not discriminate against any person in the workplace, whether on race, color, age, gender, national origin, religion, or mental or physical disability.
12	Consistency	Actions and decisions will be marked by being consistent, that is, they will not deviate from previous policies or practices without good reason (in which event such reason will always be made clear and can be tested against all other values).

3.5. Strategies priorities / Priority Areas and Measurements

Sustainable service delivery to communities in South Africa is prescribed in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996). Strategy formulation is a long-term plan that addresses the unique outlook of an organisation. What is it that we want to become? What is it that we need to promote in order to achieve our vision, mission and strategic objectives? It also structures the intended plans to achieve the outcomes. It gives a framework on how to allocate resources, how to ensure a balance between addressing basic services and focusing on economic growth and a sustainable future. It assists an organisation to supply the resources to the most needed results and impact. It also involves choosing which strategies will benefit the municipality and its communities the most. Such decisions commit a municipality to specific interventions and development programmes over a specific period of time. A well developed strategy also assists the municipality in developing a focused and disciplined organisation that directs its energy towards the needs of the community.¹

The Local Government Turnaround Strategy for 2009 also point out five strategic objectives that will pursued to rebuild public trust in the Local Government system and to restore confidence in the ability of each and every municipality's conditions and needs e.q.:

- Ensuring that municipalities meet basic needs of communities
- Building clean, responsive and accountable local government
- Improving functionality, performance and professionalism
- Improve national policy, oversight and support
- Strengthen partnerships between Local Government , communities and civil society

The municipality conducted a Strategic Planning session from 28th January 2010 to 29th January 2010 at Hanna Lodge.

A Turn Around Strategy planning session was also conducted from the 03rd March 2010 to 04th January 2010 at Dr C.N Phatudi FET Colledge.

During the finalization of the strategy Chapter of the Municipality, the above mentioned plans were aligned and integrated into one strategic document for the 2010/11 financial year.

	KPA: Local Economic Development					
PAIN	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	BASELINE	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	KPI	ACTIVITIES
Inadequate community beneficiation and empowerment opportunities	To create community beneficiation and empowerment opportunities	LED unit in place LED strategy in place	Full Implementation of the LED strategy by 2012	Communities benefiting and economically empowered	% progress implementation of LED strategy	Develop and implement LED strategy internal implementation plan Establish LED steering committee Develop Integrated sector development plans(tourism, agric etc) Development of business plans out of the LED strategy Skills development for the LED unit
			Facilitated mining sector development by 2015	Local BEE benefitted from the mines	% progress facilitation of mining sector development	Develop Mining rezoning impact assessment study and implementation plan Facilitate construction of the new smelter Establish relationship with land affairs Establish professional LED forum

	KPA: Local economic development and Spatial Rationale					
PAIN	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	BASELINE	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	KPI	ACTIVITIES
Unstable Economic Environment	To Create a stable economic environment		Platinum city development strategy developed by 2012	GTM developed into a platinum city	% progress development of platinum city development strategy	Development of a 25 year plan Lobby for funds for the implementation of the plan Marketing GTM to the sector departments Development of nodal plans, SDF and GIS for the entire municipality
	To Address community needs through developmental spatial and integrated planning	SDF and LUMS available	Geographical space optimally managed	Integrated urban and rural developments	% progress in the utilization of Municipal space optimally	Review of SDF and LUMS Enforcing the LUMS and SDF Develop relationship with Dept. Of land Affairs to secure more land
			SDF and LUMS properly implemented	Formalised rural settlements		Implementation of the 7 compliance criteria(sub-divisions, consolidations, building plans, re-zoning and consent use
				Traditional land development	# of Magoshi forum established	Establishment of forum with Magoshi Formalisation of certain portions of farms
		Integrated development plan	Credible IDP	Planning aspects done by strategic planning department and ELD	% progress in the development of credible IDP	Develop credible IDP Develop infrastructure investment plan Prioritisation of projects IDP Rep Forum code of conduct Finalization of base line baseline information

	KPA: Municipal financial viability and management					
PAIN	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	BASELINE	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	KPI	ACTIVITIES
Inadequate Management of Financial resources and Assets	To increase financial viability and management	Revenue enhancement strategy	Increased own generated revenue by 2011	Improved financial Management	% progress in the implementation of revenue enhancement strategy	Review current budgeting assumptions Review and implement revenue enhancement strategy Expand revenue base
			Improved Expenditure management	Sound financial management and expenditure control	% progress in expenditure management	Review current budgeting structure and processes Approval of aligned realistic budgets
		Supply chain policy	Improved supply chain management	Procurement of right item at the right price at the right place and with the right quality and quantity	% progress management of supply chain processes	Instilling a culture of financial management and expenditure discipline Maintain expenditure controls Conduct investigations on all tenders and contracts awarded
						Facilitate establishment of contract management Ensure that all SLA's are submitted to the relevant stakeholders before signing. Ensure effective functioning of supply chain committees. Develop mechanism to centralise procurement.

	KPA: Municipal financial viability and management					
PAIN	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	BASELINE	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	KPI	ACTIVITIES
Inadequate Management of Financial Resources and Assets	To increase financial viability and management of assets	Asset register Asset policy	Improved Asset Management by 2011	Improved life span of assets.	% progress in updating asset register	Maintenance and update of asset register Establishment of asset movement and control mechanism Enforce monitoring mechanism Refurbishment of all municipal assets
		GRAP/GAMAP COMPLIANCE	Improved Financial reporting and monitoring by 2011	improved financial compliance and legislation	#of financial reports submitted to stakeholders in time	Timeous submission of accurate reports to all stakeholders Address issues and queries pertaining to the report of the AG

	KPA: Basic service delivery					
PAIN	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	BASELINE	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	KPI	ACTIVITIES
Significant Basic service delivery backlog	To optimise infrastructure investment and services	Indigent register and policy	Reduced poverty rate by 2011	Improved quality of life	% progress in updating indigent register	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and update indigent register and policy Monitoring of information and database Maximise grant received from government Reduce the number of indigents by growing the economy
		Capital investment plan	Full Implementation of Capital investments by 2012	Optimised service delivery	% progress the implementation of capital investment framework	Development of a programme to ensure that depreciation assets is cashed-back Implementation of the capital investment framework and plan
		Waste management plan	Waste management	A clean and healthy environment	# of service providers performance report produced. # of regular waste collection in designated areas	Management of service providers Regular collection of waste in designated areas Mobilisation of resources with the intention of internalising waste management Develop cost recovery plan Maintaining existing equipments Establishment of regional landfill site Rehabilitation of the existing landfill site

	KPA: Basic service delivery					
PAIN	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	BASELINE	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	KPI	ACTIVITIES
Significant basic services backlog Delivery	To optimise infrastructure investment and services	Housing policy and strategy for SA	Improved Housing developments by	Improved basic housing for the Indigents	% progress in housing developments	Facilitate compilation of housing demand database Planning and monitoring of houses under construction
		National electrification programme	Improved Electricity supply by	Electrified all households and all indigents receiving free basic electricity	% progress in electrification of households	Develop regulatory mechanism i supply of electricity Budgeting for electricity project Lobbying for funds for electricity Develop relationship with Eskom and DME
		Integrated transport plan and roads master plan	Improved Roads, Storm-water and transport by	Improved GTM roads network	% progress in upgrading of roads, storm water and transport	Strengthening of municipal public works Improve stakeholder relations with other stakeholders like RAL and SANRAL Refurbish and maintain roads infrastructure Monitoring of roads infrastructure Registration of MIG projects in time Establishment of new roads infrastructure Mobilisation of funds Participate in transport forums and meetings

	KPA: Basic Service Delivery					
PAIN	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	BASELINE	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	KPI	ACTIVITIES
Significant basic service delivery	To optimise infrastructure investment and services	WSP for district	All households access to portable water and sanitation by	Improved access to Water and sanitation services	% progress households access to portable water and sanitation	Refurbishment and regular access to water infrastructure Management of service providers Monitoring of municipal water assets Timeous response to complaints and customer feed back Improve relationship with the District Facilitation of water Authority status Apply for MIG grant to address water backlog
			Community facilities constructed by 2013	Improved socio-economic status of the communities	# of community facilities developed and managed	Budgeting of new community facilities Maintenance of the existing municipal community facilities Monitoring of service providers
		Project management unit	Well managed projects by 2011	Improved project management	% progress in the functionality of project management unit	Registering of all projects Proper management of funds and service providers Monitoring and evaluation Continuous reporting to relevant stakeholders

	KPAI: Basic Services Delivery					
PAIN	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	BASELINE	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	KPI	ACTIVITIES
Significant basic service delivery backlog	To promote environmental y sound practices and social development	Disaster management unit and plan	Full implementation of Disaster management plan by 2011	Reduced, removed, prevented or responded to casual factors of disaster	% progress implementation of disaster management plan	Establishment of disaster relief communities Conduct educational programmes Mobilization of existing resources Establishment of disaster Advisory forum
		District environmental management plan	Improved Environmental management by 2013	Restored and rehabilitated environment	% progress improvement of environmental management	Promotion of environmental awareness Beautification of towns and townships Resource mobilization Establish municipal nursery Establish and maintain parks and cemeteries
		Municipal Libraries	Well developed, equipped and managed Libraries by 2012	Raised literacy level	# of library programmes conducted	Conduct outreach programmes Improve library infrastructure Purchase of more relevant books Negotiate for land acquisition and resources to establish community libraries in the villages and townships

	KPA: Basic Service Delivery					
PAIN	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	BASELINE	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	KPI	ACTIVITIES
Significant basic services delivery backlog	To promote environmentally sound practices and social development	Sports, Arts and culture sub-unit	Unearthed and supported talent in sport, arts and culture by 2011	Improved Sports, Arts and Culture	% progress unearthing and supported talent in sports and culture	<p>Organise sports, arts and culture programmes, events and activities</p> <p>Strengthen partnership with various stakeholders and role players</p> <p>Maintain existing infrastructure to support sports, arts and culture</p> <p>Mobilise resources for the construction of new infrastructure</p> <p>Negotiate land for the establishment of new facilities</p>
		HIV/AIDS plan	Full Implementation of HIV/AIDS plan	Healthy and HIV/AIDS free society	% progress implementation of HIV/AIDS plan	<p>Conduct HIV/AIDS education</p> <p>Strengthen partnership with relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Empowerment of the local AIDS council</p> <p>Acquisition of land for the development of a health promotion centre and hospice</p>

	KPA: Basic services delivery					
PAIN	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	BASELINE	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	KPI	ACTIVITIES
Significant basic service delivery backlog	To promote environmentally sound practices and social development	Community Thusong centres	Full functional Thusong centres by 2012	Improved access to sustainable quality and affordable services	% progress functionality of Thusong Centres %progress in establishing Thusong centres	Mobilise role players to occupy the existing Thusong Centres Facilitate for the establishment of new Thusong centres Popularise the existing centres Maintenance of the existing centres
		Traffic unit	Full Functional Traffic and road safety unit by 2011	Improved road safety	% progress functionality of traffic and road safety unit % progress in establishing Vehicles and animal ponds	Conduct road safety awareness Extent the existing testing stations Negotiate land for development of new stations Establishment of vehicle pound station Ensure proper monitoring of parking areas in the towns Establish animal pound station

	KPA: Basic Services Delivery					
PAIN	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	BASELINE	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	KPI	ACTIVITIES
Significant basic service delivery backlog	To promote environmentally sound practices and social development	Special programmes unit	Well coordinated Special programmes by 2011	Increased level of marginalised groups participating in government and private sector activities	% progress coordination of special programmes # of HIV/AIDS campaigns conducted during sport and social events # of moral regenerations events conducts	Maintain and ensuring functionality of the established forums Development of strategies to increase involvement of marginalised groups in government programmes Identify projects and source funding for implementation Intensify HIV/AIDS campaigns through utilising sporting and social activities as platform Reviving the moral regeneration forum Mainstreaming of all programmes by including HIV/AIDS messages

	KPA: Institutional Development					
PAIN	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	BASELINE	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	KPI	ACTIVITIES
Inadequate capacity to deliver services and governance	To improve institutional capacity and ensuring coordination to create informed communities	HR policies and communication strategy	Full implementation of HR policies and communication strategy by 2011	Sound Governance and competent Administration	% progress implementation of HR policies and communication strategy # of HR policies reviewed	Implementation of sound Governance policies and principles Develop strategies to address non implementation and compliance to policies and procedures Review policies
		Risk Management plan and Audit manuals	Functional Internal Auditing by 2011	Improved legislative compliance	# of internal audits conducted	Review risk management plan Development of an action plan to address the identified gaps Capacitate Audit Committee Management of queries and identified risk
		Legal unit	Full Functional Legal services	Sound legal advice to Council	# of SLA and contracts reviewed # of By-laws developed and enforced	Review all SLA's and contracts Ensure that contracts and SLA's are signed once all departments have made comments Develop and maintain contract register Develop and enforce by-laws Manage title deeds and all legal documents

	KPA: Institutional Development inadequate capacity to deliver services and Governance					
PAIN	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	BASELINE	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	KPI	ACTIVITIES
Inadequate capacity to deliver services and Governance	To improve institutional capacity and ensuring coordination to create informed communities	Archive sub-unit	Improved Archiving by 2011	Effective and efficient document management	% progress in upgrading municipal archiving system	Maintain archive according to the National Archives standard Capacitate the Archives personnel Centralise and computerisation of the Archiving systems Ensuring that all incoming mail and documentation is recorded in file
		Secretariat unit	Improved Secretariat function by 2011	Effective and comprehensive secretariat services to Council, EXCO, Committees and Management meetings	% functionality of Secretariat unit	Compilation of effective agendas Drafting accurate minutes of all meetings Timeous distribution of agendas and minutes Develop mechanism for submission of items for the Agenda
			Effective Information management by 2011	improved management of information	% progress effective information management system	Development of intranet facility

	KPA: Institutional Development					
PAIN	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	BASELINE	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	KPI	ACTIVITIES
Inadequate capacity to deliver services and governance	To improve institutional capacity and ensuring coordination to create informed communities	Telephone policy	Friendly, effective telephone service by 2011	Improved Telephone services	% progress improvement of telephone services	Upgrading of the current telephone system Develop telephone customer complaint management system Manage and maintain telephone system Develop Integrated telecommunication and communication technology system
		IT policy and unit	Fully Functional IT infrastructure and network by 2012	Effective and efficient network and IT services	% progress functionality of the network and IT infrastructure	Upgrade current internet and e-mail server and network Providing all satellite offices with e-mail services Efficient maintenance of IT equipments and hardware Maintenance and upgrading of website Appointment of IT Manager

	KPA: Institutional Development					
PAIN	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	BASELINE	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	KPI	ACTIVITIES
Inadequate capacity to deliver services and Governance	To develop a high performance culture	Human resource policies	Improved Human resource management 2011	Developed high performance culture	% progress improvement of human resource management	<p>Attract and retain skilled and competent staff</p> <p>Identify causes of low morale and develop action plan</p> <p>Establish a culture of discipline and commitment</p> <p>Enforce all HR policies</p>
		<p>Recruitment policy</p> <p>Organogram</p>	<p>Full implementation of recruitment policy</p> <p>Organisational structure aligned to IDP and Budget by 2011</p>	<p>Developed high performance culture</p> <p>Reduced staff Turn-over</p>	<p>% progress implementation of recruitment policy</p> <p>% progress alignment of Organogram, IDP and Budget</p>	<p>Revise culture and value system</p> <p>Review of the recruitment policy</p> <p>Timeous filling of budgeted position with suitably qualified employees</p> <p>Review organogram</p> <p>Develop detailed and specific job descriptions</p> <p>Develop clear lines of communication and reporting</p>

	KPA: Institutional Development					
PAIN	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	BASELINE	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	KPI	ACTIVITIES
Inadequate capacity to deliver services and Governance	To develop a high performance culture	OHS sub-unit and plan	Full implementation of Occupational Health and Safety plan by 2011	Safe and Health y working environment	% progress implementation of the Occupational health and safety policy	Development of strategies to decrease incidents and accidents Continuous inspection and reporting on occupational hazards and shortcomings Develop action plan to address challenges
		HR policies	Full implementation of Labour Relations policy by 2011	Sound Labour practices and eliminates Employee unrest	% progress implementation of the Labour relations policy	Adhering to policies Adhering to SALGA's collective agreements Implementation and management of disciplinary processes and are in accordance with legislation and regulations Capacitating Union representatives Create stable relationship with Union
		PMS policy	Full implementation of PM system, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting by 2011	Improved Performance culture, Monitoring, Evaluating and Reporting	% progress implementation of PMS policy	Develop accurate and appropriate database Develop credible SDBIP Introduce Automated PMS Develop reports and oversight processes and committees Develop assessment system for section 57 managers Cascade PMS to lower levels

	KPA: Good Governance and Public Participation					
PAIN	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	BASELINE	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	KPI	ACTIVITIES
Poor stakeholder Relation	To develop effective and sustainable stakeholder relations	IGR strategy	Full implementation of IGR strategy By 2011	Well marketed and full participation of GTM in all planning forums Participative citizenship and accountability	% progress implementation of IGR strategy	Attend forums and meetings
		Public participation strategy	Full implementation of Public participation strategy by 2011	Informed community	% progress implementation of Public participation strategy	Review and implement public participation strategy Finalise language policy Develop and implement Public Participation programme

4. PROJECTS

4.1. Greater Tubatse Municipal Projects

Capital Budget 10/11

		Medium Term Expenditure				
		Funding Source				
PROJECT	2009/10	DME 10/11	MIG 10/11		2010/11	2011/12
OHRIGSTAD INTERNAL ROAD	4 897 300.00		2 500 000.00		2 500 000.00	3 000 000.00
BURGERSFORT INTERNAL STREETS	4 800 000.00		2 500 000.00		2 500 000.00	7 000 000.00
DIPHALE SMALL ACCESS BRIDGE	1 500 977.81					
MARESELENG SMALL ACCESS BRIDGE	1 500 000.00		3 000 000.00		3 000 000.00	
MANYAKA SMALL ACCESS BRIDGE	1 500 000.00					
SWALE & TIDINTITSANE SMALL ACCESS BRIDGE			1 700 000.00		1 700 000.00	
TUKAKGOMO SMALL ACCESS BRIDGE	1 500 000.00					
KAMPENG SMALL ACCESS BRIDGE						2 500 000.00
MARAPONG ACCESS BRIDGE						4 000 000.00
MOTLOLO ACCESS BRIDGE						2 000 000.00
DRESDEN ACCESS BRIDGE						2 500 000.00
ALVERTON ACCESS BRIDGE						3 500 000.00
MOKOBOLA ACCESS BRIDGE						5 000 000.00
PHIRING SMALL ACCESS BRIDGE						3 500 000.00
LEKGWARENG SMALL ACCESS BRIDGE(Ga Motshana)			1 950 000.00		1 950 000.00	0.00
MOLAWETSI ACCESS BRIDGE						5 000 000.00
MAKOFANEACCESSBRIDGE			1 950 000.00		1 950 000.00	
PRAKTISEER INTERNALN ROAD	5 400 000.00		3 281 000.00		3 281 000.00	7 000 000.00
KGAUTSWANE ACCESS ROAD	2 800 000.00					
RIBA CROSS TO GA RIBA ACCESS ROAD	3 520 000.00					
MORABA ACCESS ROAD(Leboeng)	2 640 000.00					
BOTHASHOEK ACCESS ROAD			4 400 000.00		4 400 000.00	
GA PHALA TO MODOBENG ACCESS ROAD			4 400 000.00		4 400 000.00	
TRAFFIC LIGHTS	0.00					
CAPITAL PROJECT PLANNING FEES	2 500 000.00					
TJATE COMMUNITY HALL WARD 8	4 350 000.00					
MOENG COMMUNITY HALL WARD 11			3 000 000.00		3 000 000.00	

ELECTRIFICATION OF MAEPA		2 000 000.00				
ELECTRIFICATION KGOTLOPONG		4 230 000.00				
ELECTRIFICATION OF MAAHLASHI	11 726 000.00	2 770 000.00				
HOUSEHOLDS ELECTRIFICATION						10 000 000.00
INTEGRATED RURAL MOBILITY AND ACCESS(Leboeng)		4 300 000.00				
NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT GRANT		10 000 000.00				
EXTENDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME INCENTIVE		870 000. 00				
	48 634 277.81	23 300 000.00	28 681 000.00		28 681 000.00	55 000 000.00

4.2. Greater Tubatse Municipal Programmes

PROGRAMME	10/11	11/12	12/13
Book replacements	70 000.00	74 000.00	78 652.00
Events and special programmes	1 630 000.00	1 727 000.00	1 831 467.00
Records Management	100 000.00	106 000.00	112 000.00
Employees wellness Programme	450 000.00	477 000.00	505 000.00
Legal Fees	1 5000 000.00	1 590 000.00	1 685 000.00
Policies and By-laws	50 000.00	53 000.00	56 000.00
Training of Staff	800 000.00	848 000.00	898 880.00
Security Fees	1 2000 000.00	1 272 000.00	1 348 320.00
Communication System	250 000.00	265 000.00	280 000.00
Councillors Training	250 000.00	265 000.00	280 000.00
Audit Committee	60 000.00	63 600.00	67 416 00
Audit fees External	2 600 000.00	2 756 000.00	2 921 200.00
Implementation of MFSA	1 000 000 00	1 060 000.00	1 123 000.00
Valuation roll	1 700 000.00	1 800 000.00	1 910 000.00
Free Basic Electricity	3 700 000.00	3 922 000.00	4 157 320 00
Robots Maintenance	700 000.00	742 000.00	786 000.00
Repair of Machinery and Equipments	1 000 000 00		
Sewage Maintenance	1 000 000 00		
Cemetery Maintenance	1 000 000.00	1 060 000.00	1 123 600.00
Roads Maintenance	2 500 000.00	2 650 000.00	2 809 000.00
Free Basic Water	300 000.00	318 000.00	337 000.00
Water Maintenance(plant & pipes)	300 000 00	318 000 00	337 000.00
Rent of Equipment and Offices	10 533 600.00	11 165 616.00	11 835 553.00
Maintenance Municipal Buildings	300 000.00	318 000.00	337 000.00

Maintenance of Traffic Vehicles	50 000.00	53 000.00	56 180.00
Burial of Needy People	35 000.00	37 100.00	39 326.00
IDP processes	450 000.00	477 000.00	505 000.00
IGR processes	300 000.00	318 000.00	337 000.00
PMS processes	400 000.00	424 000.00	449 440.00
City Development Strategy	1 250 000.00	1 325 000.00	1 404 500.00
GIS	500 000.00	530 000.00	561 800.00
LED Stakeholder Forum	80 000.00	84 800.00	89 886.00
LED projects	600 000.00	636 000.00	674 000.00
Township Establishment	1 600 000.00	1 696 000.00	1 797 760.00

4.3. Land Development Projects

Extension Number	Lodged Date	Property Description	Extension Area	Registered Owner	Applicant	Application status
Ohrigstad Extension 02	01/2008	Portion 1 of the farm Grootboom 491 KT	160 Ha	Christiana Magdalena Grove	The Town Planning hub	Application in process and recommended by portfolio committee for approval by Council.
Ohrigstad Extension 03	05/2008	Remainder of Portion 140 of Farm Ohrigstad 443 KT	797 Ha	GTM in partnership with Matome Maponya Investment	Planning matters	Approved by Limpopo Development Tribunal
Steelpoort Extension 12	06/2006	On part of the remainder of portion 10 of the farm Goudmyn 337 KT	84,68 Ha	Anglo Operations Ltd and RSA	APS Town & Regional Planners	Approved and Awaiting Services

Extension Number	Lodged Date	Property Description	Extension Area	Registered Owner	Applicant	Application status
Steelpoort Extension 13(subdivided in to 13/15/16)	07/2007	Portion 6 and 7 of the Farm Spitskop 333 KT	198.32 Ha	Blue Dot Properties 1330 (pty) Ltd	Urban Dynamics Town & Regional Planners	Application Approved by Council.
Steelpoort Extension 17	10/2008	Remainder of Portion 01 of Annex Grootboom 335 KT	2,320 Ha	Samancor Limited	Van Zyl En Benande	In Process and awaiting outstanding information from the applicant.
Steelpoort Extension 20	12/2008	Remainder of portion 03 of Sterkfontein 318 KT	200,6587 Ha	Johan Coetzee Familie Trust	De Lange Town & Regional Planners (Pty) Ltd	Application approved by Council.
Steelpoort Extension 21	12/2008	Part of the Remainder of portion 02 of Thorncliff 374 KT	184,6	Didingwe River Lodge	Metro Plan Town and Regional Planners	Application recommended by Council for approval by Limpopo Development Tribunal .

Extension Number	Lodged Date	Property Description	Extension Area	Registered Owner	Applicant	Application status
Steelpoort Extension 22	04/2009	Portion 14 of the farm Sterkfontein 318 KT	5.4005	Jorge Domingos Santos	Plan 2 survey	Application approved by council.
Kgopaneng Extension 01	03/2007	On a part of the farm Wimbledon No 122 KT	30.5 Ha	The Republic Of South Africa	MOK Development consultants	In process and technically recommended for approval for council.
Mafole Park Township (Groothoek Development)	05/2008	Remainder of Groothoek 256 KT	623 Ha	Mafole Tribal Authority	Vanguard Planning incorporated	Approved by Limpopo Development Tribunal.
Thabeng township	08/2009	Portion 12(portion of portion 04) of the farm Roodekrans 438 KT and honingnestkrans 615 KT	561,7281 Ha	Thabeng Golf Estate CC	Eliakim Development Projects	In process and awaiting outstanding information from the applicant.
Tubatse Extension 03	02/2007	Portion of remainder of the farm Praktiseer 275 KT	93 Ha	The Republic of South Africa	Mamphela Development Planners	Application approved by Council.
Tubatse Extension 04	02/2007	Part of the remainder of the farm Praktiseer 275 KT	53,78 Ha	The Republic of South Africa	MOK Development Consultants	Application approved by council.

Extension Number	Lodged Date	Property Description	Extension Area	Registered Owner	Applicant	Application status
Tubatse Extension 05	02/2007	Portion of the remaining extend of the farm Praktiseer 275 KT	18.92 KT	Former Government of Lebowa	Planning Concept Town & Regional Planners	Application approved by Council.
Tubatse Extension 06	02/2007	On the remainder of the farm praktiseer 275 KT	29.4 Ha	The Republic of South Africa	MOK Development Consultants	Application approved by council.
Tubatse Extension 07	02/2007	A portion of the remaining extent of the farm Praktiseer 275 KT	44 Ha	Former Government of Lebowa	Planning concept Town & Regional Planners	Application approved by council.
Tubatse Extension 08	11/2008	On a part of remaining extent of the farm Praktiseer 275 KT	37,28 Ha	Former Government of Lebowa	Henda Loombard Town & Regional Planners	Application approved by council.
Tubatse Extension 09	11/2008	A portion of remainder of portion 1 and A portion of remainder of portion 2 of the farm Praktiseer 275 KT.	40.88 Ha	The Republic of South Africa	Mamphela Development Planners	Application approved by Council.

Extension Number	Lodged Date	Property Description	Extension Area	Registered Owner	Applicant	Application status
Burgersfort 22	01/2008	Portion 73 of farm Mooihoek 313 KT	8.7179 Ha	Emerald Sky Trading 612	Metrotroplan Town and Regional Planners	Application approved by council.
Burgersfort 37	06/2008	Remaining portion of portion 3 of farm Leeuwvallei 297 KT	157.0867 Ha	Francois Jacobus Marais	Welwyn town and regional planners	Application recommended by council for approval by Limpopo Development Tribunal.
Burgersfort 38	03/2007	Portion 47 of farm Leuwvallei 297 KT	1,0238 Ha	Faizal Gani Abdullah	Terraplan Associates Town & regional Planners	Application approved by council.
Burgersfort 40	02/2007	Portion of the remainder of the farm Witgatboom 316 KT	339 Ha	Platsak (pty) Ltd	Pieter Du Toit a7 Associates	Approved awaiting services
Burgersfort 43	02/2007	Remaining extent of portion 10 of the farm Mooifontein 313	509 Ha	Alicia-Zandir CC	Plan centre Town planners	Application approved by council.

Extension Number	Lodged Date	Property Description	Extension Area	Registered Owner	Applicant	Application status
Burgersfort 44	01/2008	Remainder of Portion 10 of the farm Leeuwvallei 297 KT	8.04 Ha	KHMT Properties investment CC	Pieterse Du Toit & Associates	Application approved by council.
Burgersfort 49	06/2009	Remaining extent of portion 11	16.68 Ha	Born free investment 36 (Pty) Ltd	Planning concepts Town & regional Planners	In process and awaiting outstanding information from the applicant.
Burgersfort 51	02/2008	Portion of remainder of portion 24 and A portion of remainder of Apiesdoordraai 298 KT	174.61 Ha	Anglo Operations Ltd and RSA	Plan Centre town Planners	In process and awaiting outstanding information from the applicant.
Burgersfort 60	08/2009	Portion 19 of the Farm Leeuwvallei 297 Kt	70.25 Ha	Gedeelte 19 Van Die Plaas Leeuwvallei Eeindomme CC	Cityscope Town planners	In process and awaiting outstanding information from the applicant.

4.4. Submissions from Sekhukhune District Municipality

PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE	CAT	MUNICIPALITY	PROJECTS	STATUS	TOTAL BUDGET	2010/11	11/12	12/13
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply sanitation to basic level of service	Sanitation	Tubatse	Batau & Ga Manoke Sanitation	New	R 20 700 000	R 20 700 000		
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply sanitation to basic level of service	Sanitation	Tubatse	Burgersfort WWTW 7MI (new Plant)	Ongoing	R 65 000 000	R 10 000 000	R 30 000 000	R 25 000 000
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply sanitation to basic level of service	Sanitation	Tubatse	Dithabaneng VIP Sanitation	New	R 6 000 000	R 6 000 000		
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply sanitation to basic level of service	Sanitation	Tubatse	Mahlashi, Makosaneng and Motokomane	New	R 8 800 000	R 8 800 000		
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply sanitation to basic level of service	Sanitation	Tubatse	Phasha Mampuru Sanitation	New	R 13 000 000	R 13 000 000		
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply sanitation to basic level of service	Sanitation	Tubatse	Steelpoort Waste Water Treatment Works : 2Ml	Ongoing	R 32 000 000		R 2 000 000	R 30 000 000

PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE	CAT	MUNICIPALITY	PROJECTS	STATUS	TOTAL BUDGET	2010/11	11/12	12/13
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply water	Water	Tubatse	Batau Water Supply	New	R 9 768 395		R 800 000	R 8 968 395
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply water	Water	Tubatse	Bothashoek Command Resv (0.5Ml/day)	New	R 2 821 903		R 650 000	R 2 171 903
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply water	Water	Tubatse	Bothashoek Water Supply	New	R 9 840 239		R 800 000	R 9 040 239
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply water	Water	Tubatse	Dithabaneng Water Supply	New	R 6 866 829		R 800 000	R 6 066 829
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply water	Water	Tubatse	Ga-Maeseng & Mandela Water Supply	New	R 500 000		R 500 000	
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply water	Water	Tubatse	Lebalelo South Phase 1 : Regional WTW	Ongoing	R 81 650 000	R 33 650 000	R 20 000 000	R 28 000 000
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply water	Water	Tubatse	Mabotsha Water Supply	Ongoing	R 3 600 000	R 3 600 000		
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply water	Water	Tubatse	Makgemeng Water Supply	New	R 650 000		R 650 000	

PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE	CAT	MUNICIPALITY	PROJECTS	STATUS	TOTAL BUDGET	2010/11	11/12	12/13
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply water	Water	Tubatse	Mokobola Water Supply	Ongoing	R 4 078 980	R 4 078 980		
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply water	Water	Tubatse	Mooihoek Tubatse Bulk Water Supply Phase 02	Ongoing	R 87 000 000	R 57 000 000	R 30 000 000	
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply water	Water	Tubatse	Motlaliane Water Supply	Ongoing	R 1 200 000	R 1 200 000		
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply water	Water	Tubatse	Motshana Water Supply	Ongoing	R 2 630 000	R 2 630 000		
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply water	Water	Tubatse	Origstad water supply	New	R 4 195 023			R 4 195 023
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply water	Water	Tubatse	Pipeline from road turnoff @driekop to Mooihoek Resv	New	R 800 000		R 800 000	
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply water	Water	Tubatse	Pipeline from road turnoff B to Resvs SB (Mafolopark - Motwaneng)	New	R 2 628 705		R 2 628 705	

PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE	CAT	MUNICIPALITY	PROJECTS	STATUS	TOTAL BUDGET	2010/11	11/12	12/13
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply water	Water	Tubatse	Praktiseer Water Supply	New	R 11 484 514		R 11 484 514	R 0
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply water	Water	Tubatse	Pumps at PS1 to SB	New	R 2 628 705		R 2 628 705	
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply water	Water	Tubatse	Reservoir SB (0.8ML/day) (Montwanen g)	New	R 2 628 705		R 2 628 705	
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply water	Water	Tubatse	Riba Cross Water Supply	New	R 800 000		R 800 000	
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply water	Water	Tubatse	Taung reticulation	New	R 500 000	R 500 000		
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply water	Water	Tubatse	Tokakgomo A & Tokakgomo Ext	New	R 4 779 425		R 500 000	R 4 279 425
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply water	Water	Tubatse	Village Reticulations (Montwanen g, Motlolo, Maroga, Maroga Ext, Ga-Mapea & Ga-Selala)	New	R 800 000		R 800 000	

PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE	CAT	MUNICIPALITY	PROJECTS	STATUS	TOTAL BUDGET	2010/11	11/12	12/13
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply water	Water	Tubatse	Village Reticulations (Mooihoek, Mashibishane, Sehlaku & Balotsaneng)	New	R 800 000		R 800 000	
MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply water	Water	Tubatse	Tsakane, Phasha Mampuru & Lontil Water Supply	New	R 15 000 000			R 15 000 000

4.5. IDP submissions from sector departments, entities and mines

Project Name	Budget	Implementing Agent	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Status
Lebalelo community bulk water supply: southern zone	30.9 m	DWAE	10.32m	10.32m	10.32m			Under construction
Lebalelo community bulk water supply :Central	80.17m	DWAE	26.72m	26.72m	26.72m			Under construction
Lebalelo community bulk water supply: Northern	75.87m	DWAE	25.29m	25.29m	25.29m			Feasibility
Malokela water supply Ph2	4.73m	DWAE	1.58m	1.58m	1.58m			Under construction
Mashamothane Ph3 water supply	8.19m	DWAE	2.73m	2.73m	2.73m			Under construction
Mooihoek Tubatse RWS regional bulk infrastructure grant	137.00m	DWAE	40.00m	36.5m				Design
Nebo plateau RWS: Gamasha to Eerste geluk	22.96m	DWAE	7.65m	7.65m	7.65m			Design
Ngwaabe water supply	4.81m	DWAE	1.60m	1.60m	1.60m			Under construction
Mooihoek scheme water supply	347.03m	DWAE	115.68m	115.68m	115.68m			Under construction
Dehoop Dam Ph2: infrastructure development	1350.00m	DWAE	625.00m	625.00m				Under construction
Dehoop Dam Ph2 : dehoop dam to Steelpoort link	962.00m	DWAE	481.00m	481.m				
Regravelling of road D2405 Alverton to Kgautswane(14km)	10.3m	DEPT. Roads and Transport		5.3m	5.0m			
Regravelling of Road D4170 Ga-maroga to Diphale (12km)	8.8m	DEPT. Roads and Transport						
Tarring of D4240 Ngoabe access road	40.00m	DEPT. Roads and Transport	20.00m	10.00m	10.00m			Under construction
Regravelling of D4150 Ga-motodi access road	12.5m	DEPT. Roads and Transport		7.5m	5.00m			
Construction of Dilokong Hospital Taxi rank	3.5m	DEPT. Roads and Transport		3.5m				
Construction of 2.3km pedestrian and bicycle path(Lekgwareng and Maresishe Secondary school)	6.6	DEPT. Roads and Transport(IRMA)	3.00m	1.3m	2.3m			
Tarring of Penge to Malokele road	85m	RAL		20.00m	35.00m			
Tarring of Ga-Masha to Tukagomo road	108.00m	RAL	33.00m	20.00m	35.00m			Under construction
Tarring of Sefateng/ Atok to Driekop to Maandagshoek to Sekiti to crossing road	108.00m	RAL	33.00m	20.00m	35.00m			
Tarring of Malokele to Morulaneng road (D4140)	40.00m	RAL		10.00m	30.00m			
Tarring of Driekop to Mandaagshoek road	75.00m			20.00m	35.00m			
Dresden (695 connections)	6.76.00m	ESCOM	6.76.00m					
Thokoane (650 connections)		ESCOM		650 connects				
Masete (210 connections)		ESCOM		210 connects				
Sehunyan (320 connections)		ESCOM		320 connects				
Makofane (350 connections)		ESCOM			350 connects			
Motloulela (410 connections)		ESCOM			410 connects			
Modubeng (210 connections)		ESCOM			210 connects			
Phala (225 connections)		ESCOM			225 connects			
Malokela (850 connections)		ESCOM			850 connects			
Kgopaneng (280 connections)		ESCOM			280 cone			

Project Name	Budget	Implementing Agent	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Status
Maakubu (535 connections)		ESCOM			535 connects			
Moshira (300 connections)		ESCOM			300 connects			
Mokutung (185 connections)		ESCOM				185 connects		
Makgalane (540 connections)		ESCOM				540 connects		
Banareng (660 connections)		ESCOM				660 connects		
Makopung (563 connections)		ESCOM				563 connects		
Malaeneng (493 connections)		ESCOM				493 connects		
Mapareng (480 connections)		ESCOM				480 connects		
Sekopung/Makofane/Pidima 600 connections		ESCOM				600 connects		
Mashabela/Morapaneng/Makgopa (2623 connections)		ESCOM				2623 connects		
Malepe/Moraba/Motshana (460 connections)		ESCOM				460 connects		
Mokgotho/Marethwaneng (660 connections)		ESCOM				660 connects		
Segorong/Mamaogolo/Lefahla (371 connections)		ESCOM				371 connects		
Kgotlopong/Taung/Matokomane/Ma kotaseng(2700 connections)		ESCOM					2700 connects	
Podile (630 connections)		ESCOM					630 connects	
Selala/Manyaka/Maepa/Mpheti (2470 connections)		ESCOM					2470 connects	
Phiring (1235 connections)		ESCOM					1235 connects	
Madikane (312 connections)		ESCOM					312 connects	
Senyatho (530 connections)		ESCOM					530 connects	
Radimpsha (420 connections)		ESCOM					420 connects	
Sekhwakhwalle (390 connections)		ESCOM					390 connects	
Dithamaga (38 connections)		ESCOM					38 connects	
Kalkfontein (380 connections)		ESCOM					380 connects	
Leboeng / New stands (439 connections)		ESCOM					439 connects	
Phadishanong (545 connections)		ESCOM					545 connects	
Ditensing (525 connections)		ESCOM					525 connects	
Bokome (525 connections)		ESCOM					525 connects	
Driekop/ France (1500 connections)		ESCOM					1500 connects	
Mandela Park (680 connections)		ESCOM					680 connects	
Kampeng (610 connections)		ESCOM					610 connects	
Magologolo (188 connections)		ESCOM					188 connects	
Maputle (393 connections)		ESCOM					393 connects	
Dibakwane (290 connections)		ESCOM					290 connects	

Project Name	Budget	Implementing Agent	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Status
Barelong (261 connections)		ESCOM					261 connects	
Ga-Mampuru (20Housing units)		DPLGH		20 Units				
Ga-malekana (80 housing units)		DPLGH		80 units				
Maphopha(40 housing units)		DPLGH		40 Units				
Ga-Makofane(40 housing units)		DPLGH		40 Units				
Maahlashi(40 housing units)		DPLGH		40 Units				
Kgotlopong (40 housing units)		DPLGH		40Units				
Riba Cross(40 housing units)		DPLGH		40 Units				
Sebepe (40 housing units)		DPLGH		40 Units				
Shaking (100 housing units)		DPLGH		100 Units				
Pataneng (40 housing units)		DPLGH		40 Units				
Motloulela(40 housing units)		DPLGH		40 Units				
Ga-Masha(40 housing units)		DPLGH		40 Units				
Makopung (40 housing unit)		DPLGH		40 Units				
Mohlala (40 housing unit)		DPLGH		40 Units				
Maepa (40 housing unit)		DPLGH		40 Units				
Maahlashi(40 housing units)		DPLGH		40 units				
Upgrading of Mecklenburg Hospital		DEPT.HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		35 000				
Construction of H.C Boshoff community health centre	7.035m	DEPT.HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT						
Construction of Kgopaneng Clinic	7.00m	DEPT.HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		7.00m				
Lehlaba community based rehabilitation centre	11 325m	DEPT.HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		11 325m				
Planning of Sterkspruit farm irrigation scheme	52 800	LDA			52 800			
Construction of Boschloof farm irrigation scheme	10 117m	LDA					9 198m	
Refurbishment of Praktiseer irrigation scheme		LDA						
Refurbishment of Steelpoortdrift irrigation scheme		LDA						
Development of Bobididi(frichgewagd 359 KT) farm	4 400m	LDA		4 400m				
Development of Grotboom(336 KT) farm	4 400m	LDA		4 400m				
Four group Sebepe vegetable	450 000	LDA/IDT		450 000				
Moketeng poultry farm(moroke)	400 000	LDA			400 000			
Ngwanamoswa vegetables(Penge)	350 000	LDA				350 000		
Bosele Poultry(Leboeng)	680 000	LDA					680 000	
Tshehla David vegetables(Ga-Masha)	950 000	LDA					950 000	
Construction of Burgersfort (driekop) secondary school	26.100m	LDOE				28 584m		
Sekabate offshoot primary school	29 398m	LDOE	2 058m	1 558m				
Iterele offshoot primary school	20 812m	LDOE	1 457m					
Kabishi offshoot primary school	25 004m	LDOE		12 720m	12 282m			
Mamphahlane Access Road(3 km)		MODIKWA MINE		1.00m				
Upgrading of Driekop-Mamphahlane road (11km)		MODIKWA MINE		63.9m				
Arts and Craftwork-bead making		MODIKWA MINE		69 000				
Construction of crèche at Ga-Mampuru		MODIKWA MINE		600 000				
Water Provision at Mpuru		MODIKWA MINE			2.00m			
Mpuru access road (1.5km)		MODIKWA MINE			1.00m			
Electricity supply at France		MODIKWA MINE			2.00m			

Project Name	Budget	Implementing Agent	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Status
Seuwe access road		MODIKWA MINE				1.00m		
Mpuru and Mamphahlane access bridge		MODIKWA MINE				1.5m		
Construction of Mpuru creche		MODIKWA MINE			600 000			
Sehlaku ITC training centre/Tribal offices and Library		MODIKWA MINE			3.00m	3.00m	5.00m	
Construction of Seuwe Bakery		MODIKWA MINE			1.00m			
Construction of Seuwe pay point		MODIKWA MINE				300 000		
Construction of Diphale Tribal offices		MODIKWA MINE					1.5m	
Establishment of Mandaagshoek Orchards and Biodiesel projects		MODIKWA MINE				2.00m	2.00m	
Mangabane village (upgrading of roads)		SAMANCOR MINE	2.00m					
Madiseng water supply		SAMANCOR MINE		1.5m				
Ngwaabe Bakery project		TWO RIVERS MINE	315 000	400 000	250 000	150 000		
Ngwaabe Milling project		TWO RIVERS MINE	200 000	650 000	500 000	150 000		
Rehlageng Agric. Project(Ga-Mampuru)		TWO RIVERS MINE	200 000	650 000	500 000	150 000		
Kalkfontein consumables warehouse		TWO RIVERS			300 000	100 000		
Steelpoort SMME development		TWO RIVERS MINE	220 000	50 000	190 000	351 000		
SMME Training (LIBSA)		TWO RIVERS MINE	150 000		190 000	200 000		
Water Provision (ward 8 and 10)	16.00m	MARULA MINE						Consultants appointed
Electrification of(Ward 8 and 10)	14.00m	MARULA MINE						Consultants appointed
Housing developments(150 units) at Burgersfort town		MARULA MINE						
Electrification of Makgalanoto and Mampa village		TWICKENHAM MINE		3.700m				
OVC facilities		TWICKENHAM MINE		800 000	3.00m			
Farmer support programme		TWICKENHAM MINE		3.00m	2.5m	2.00m		
Upgrading of Makgopa access road		TWICKENHAM MINE		7.00m	970.000	970 000		
Construction of Intra-community bridges and drinking water troughs		TWICKENHAM MINE		970 000				
Purchase of office equipments for Traditional courts		TWICKENHAM MINE		100 000				
Provision of water		TWICKENHAM MINE		6.400m				
Olive tree project		DWARSRIEVER CHROME MINE		800 000	500 000	500 000		
Early childhood development		DWARSRIEVER CHROME MINE		680 000	680 000	680 000		
Small Access bridges		DWARSRIEVER CHROME MINE		300 000	500 000			
Infrastructure: class rooms		DWARSRIEVER CHROME MINE		500 000				
Food gardens for fresh produce market		DWARSRIEVER CHROME MINE		90 000	90 000	90 000		
Paraffin Geysers				130 000				
Cultural &Traditional events				200 000	200 000	240 000		

5. INTEGRATION

5.1 Spatial Development Framework

The Greater Tubatse Municipality has adopted its Spatial Development Framework in June 2007. The GTM Spatial Development Framework is aligned with the Provincial Development Strategy (PGDS) with its strong emphasis on improving the quality of life and sustainable development; the PGDS is informed by the National Spatial Development Plan and all provincial documents that have a bearing on growth and development in Limpopo.

The aim of a Spatial Development Framework is to provide general direction of preferred land use which therefore guide decision-making and over a multi-year period aimed at the creation of integrated and habitable built and natural environment. In other words the SDF aims at informing the decision of different organs of state as well as creating a framework to guide and facilitate spatial investment of both private and public sector entities

The SDF aims in addressing the following deliverables:

- Existing policies, plans, resolutions and by-laws in the municipality pertaining to spatial issues
- The municipal-wide spatial issues (in relation to the needs and the projects identified)
- The settlement spatial patterns and dysfunctionalities.
- Identification and analysis of the existing nodal points
- Major structuring elements, urbanisation trends and spatial implications
- Strategic roads and transportation networks
- Municipal investment and spending patterns
- Location and trends of basic services and infrastructure
- Location of low income houses
- Environment conservation and sensitive areas and the impact which development may have on the environment
- Areas of agricultural potential and land currently affected by land claims
- Major sporting nodes or areas with relevant infrastructure
- Spatial relationship between urban and rural areas
- Relationship between the spatial issues and the vision of the municipality

5.2 Land Use Management Scheme

GTM Land – Use Management Scheme has been developed in terms of the provision of section 18 of the Town Planning and Township ordinance, 1986. Its main objectives are to protect and control Land environment, handling and drainage of storm water, excavations etc.

A consent granted by the municipality by virtue of the provisions of the scheme does not entitle any person the right to use any land, or to erect or use buildings thereon in any manner or for any purpose which is prohibited by the provisions of any conditions

registered against the title deed under which land is held, or imposed by legislation in respect of such land.

5.3 Integrated Waste Management Plan

GTM has developed its Waste Management Plan in June 2007. Its main objectives are to enable the municipality to progressively develop an Integrated Waste Management System. GTM Waste Management Plan is aligned with the White Paper on Integrated pollution and Waste Management (2000) and the National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS 1999).

Purpose of the plan is to enable the municipality to progressively develop an integrated waste management system capable of delivering waste management services to all households and businesses.

National policy requires municipalities to implement an IWMS where the focus is to prevent and minimisation of waste, recycling of waste and treatment that is able to reduce the potential of harmful impacts of waste.

The plan projects that it will take the municipality about 20 years from 2005 to achieve the goal of 100% service.

5.4 Employment Equity Plan

GTM has adopted its employment equity plan in June 2007. Its main objectives are to meet the objects of the Employment equity Act No. 53 of 1998. The plan is aligned with the municipal budget, GTM organisational structure and the IDP.

5.5 Workplace Skills Plan

A Workplace Skills Plan for the Greater Tubatse Municipality was adopted in September 2007 and its main objectives are to capacitate employees with necessary skills in order to maximise service delivery in municipal workplace. This was developed in terms with SAQA requirements and is reviewed annually for its alignment with the IDP.

5.6 HIV/AIDS Plan

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) in section 152(1) and section 153 states that the role of local government is to give priority to basic needs of the community ; and provide a safe and healthy environment, where communities and community organizations are involved in the matters of local government.

The GTM has developed its HIV/AIDS Plan in 2009 and is aligned with the framework for an integrated local government response to HIV/Aids developed by the provincial and local government (2007) and the HIV and AIDS and STI strategy plan for South Africa 2007-2011.

Following are HIV and AIDS and STI strategic plan for South Africa 2007-2011 developed by the South African National Aids Council:

- Partnership
- Leadership
- Capacity building

- Communication
- Equal access
- Protecting rights of the children
- Targeting vulnerable groups

5.7 LED Strategy

GTM has developed its LED Strategy in June 2007 and is aligned with the Limpopo Growth and Development Strategy, Provincial Spatial Framework, National Spatial Development Perspectives and ASGISA.

5.8 Revenue Enhancement Plan

Revenue Enhancement Plan for the Greater Tubatse Municipality was adopted in April 2008. Its main objectives are to put in place systems and programmes that will assist the municipality in maximising its revenue collection. The plan is aligned with the PGDS, NSDP, GTM LED strategy and other provincial and national documents that inform growth and development.

5.9 Disaster Management Plan

Main objects of the Disaster Management Plan are to identify and implement disaster risk reduction measures to reduce the vulnerability of communities and infrastructure at risk. The plan was adopted in 2008. The plan is aligned with the GSDM disaster management plan.

The plan is in line with national policy (National Disaster Management Framework).

The Disaster management plan for the Greater Tubatse municipality comprises various plans like:

- District disaster management framework
- Disaster Hazard, vulnerability and risk plan
- Disaster risk reduction plan
- Disaster response and recovery plan
- Guidelines to establish the disaster management advisory forum and volunteer contingent.

5.10 Capital Investment Framework

The CIF for the Greater Tubatse Municipality is developed in accordance with the local government: Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) Act No:56 of 2003 and the investment and PPP regulations for the MFMA published in Government Gazette 27431 of 2005.

5.11 Integrated Transport Plan

Greater Tubatse Municipality has adopted its plan in 2004. The plan and development framework is integrated with land development objectives (LDOs) integrated development plans (IDPs) prepared in terms of provincial development planning legislation, such as guide plans, structure plans, development plans, policy plans or other plans affecting the development of land, prepared by other relevant sphere of government.

5.12 Risk Management Plan

A Risk Management Plan for the Greater Tubatse Municipality was adopted in June 2008 in conjunction with section 62 and 79 of the MFMA. Its objectives are to provide a level of assurance that current significant risks are effectively and improving decision making and planning, promote less risk averse culture in which the taking of calculated risk in pursuit of opportunities to benefit the organisation is encouraged and to provide sound basis for integrated risk management and basis for integrated risk management and internal control as components of good corporate governance.

GTM has identified the following strategic risks pertaining to each residual risk:

- Office space
- Lack of finance
- Poor intergovernmental relations
- Lack of land ownership
- Fraud and corruption
- Harm to reputation
- Loss of investments by investors
- Unclear roles and responsibilities
- Ineffective internal communication
- Brain drain
- Dependence on contractors
- High staff turn over
- Natural disasters

6 ADDENDUM/ Needs and Projects raised during consultative processes

IDP Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/RSW/06/26	Ohrigstad rehabillitation of roads & stormwater		GTM	In process
GTM/RSW/06/27	Establishment of Municipal Public Works		GTM	In process
GTM/RSW/06/28	Upgrading and maintenance of roads R555 (BGF andOhrig)		SANRAL	COMPLETE
GTM/RSW/06/29	Tarring of D4140 road (Malokela to Morulaneng)		SANRAL	Planning stage
GTM/RSW/06/30	Maakubu and Kgopaneng Internal Streets Upgrading	Ward 15	GTM	
GTM/RSW/06/31	Makofane and Sekopung Internal Streets Upgrading	Ward 15	GTM	
GTM/RSW/06/32	Tarring of Thokwane and Makofane Road	Ward 15		
GTM/RSW/06/33	Tarring of road Praktiseer-Penge to Taung			
GTM/RSW/06/34	Paving of Ga-Motodi internal Streets		GTM	
GTM/RSW/06/35	Contruction of 2 small bridges to cemetry(Ga-Motodi)	Ward 22	GTM	
GTM/RSW/06/36	Tarred road between Ga-Maghashani to Alverton Village	Ward 23		
GTM/RSW/06/37	Municipality road to Chiefs kraal	Ward 23	GTM	
GTM/RSW/06/38	Municipality road to Mokutung Village	Ward 23	GTM	
GTM/RSW/06/39	Municipality road to School roads	Ward 23	GTM	
GTM/RSW/06/40	Road paving Ward 4	Ward 04	GTM	
GTM/RSW/06/41	Bridge Ward 4 & 5	Ward 4 & 5	GTM	

IDP Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/RSW/06/42	Morapaneng to Dithabeng bridge	Ward 03	GTM	
GTM/RSW/06/43	Makgopa to Seelane bridge	Ward 03	GTM	
GTM/RSW/06/44	Maakgake bridge	Ward 03		
GTM/RSW/06/45	Swaale to Tidintitsa	Ward 03		
GTM/RSW/06/46	Malaeneng to Marapong bridge	Ward 03		
GTM/RSW/06/47	Tarring road at Maandagsoek	Ward 03		
GTM/RSW/06/48	Gravelling of roads (Selala)	Ward 17		
GTM/RSW/06/49	Gravelling of roads (Mahlokoane village)	Ward 17		
GTM/RSW/06/50	Gravelling of roads(Maapea)	Ward 17		
GTM/RSW/06/51	Gravelling of roads (Podila)	Ward 17		
GTM/RSW/06/52	Construction of gravel roads(Madikane village)	Ward 10		
GTM/RSW/06/53	Construction of a bridge (Mareseleng)	Ward 25	GTM	In process
GTM/RSW/06/54	Surfacing of access road from Mashamothane-Moshate	Ward 25		
GTM/RSW/06/55	Surfacing of access road from Zone1 to Madiseng	Ward 25		
GTM/RSW/06/56	Surfacing of internal street and regravelling of internal street Ward 25	Ward 25		
GTM/RSW/06/57	Storm water control in zone 2,3,4,5,6,7,8.	Ward 25		
GTM/RSW/06/58	Road signs and markings Ward 25	Ward 25		
GTM/RSW/06/59	Communal lights and street lights Ward 25	Ward 25		On going
GTM/RSW/06/60	Main road from Madithongoane - Polaseng	Ward 05		

IDP Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/RSW/06/61	Bridge (Polaseng)	Ward 05		
GTM/RSW/06/62	Internal road Ward 5	Ward 05		
GTM/RSW/06/63	Crossing bridge between Madiseng and Moshate	Ward 05		
GTM/RSW/06/64	Bridge - joining of Riba school and Ga-Sekome	Ward 05		
GTM/RSW/06/65	Gravelling of roads (Matimatjati,Dithamaga)	Ward 02		
GTM/RSW/06/66	Gravelling of RDP streets Ward 2	Ward 02		
GTM/RSW/06/67	Mapodile 3rd phase tarred road	Ward 02		
GTM/RSW/06/68	Potholes repaire, painting of street humps Ward 2	Ward 02		
GTM/RSW/06/69	Street naming, 2 more apollo lights	Ward 02		
GTM/RSW/06/70	Gravelling of RDP streets Ward 2	Ward 02		
GTM/RSW/06/71	Two pipe bridge along Tukakgomo and Mahlakwena	Ward 02		
GTM/RSW/06/72	Upgrading of road between Tukakgomo and Mahlakwena	Ward 02		
GTM/RSW/06/73	Paving of internal street at Steelpoort	Ward 02		
GTM/RSW/06/74	Constructon road of Ga-Malekane to Mapodile	Ward 06		
GTM/RSW/06/75	Brigde at Molawetsi river	Ward 06		
GTM/RSW/06/76	Construction of brigde at Ga-Mampuru to Steelpoort	Ward 06		In process
GTM/RSW/06/77	Provisional road from Ohgristad- Alverton	Ward 24		
GTM/RSW/06/78	Internal streets for all villages Ward 24	Ward 24		
GTM/RSW/06/79	Access roads (Makgwareng-Makgopa and	Ward 24		

IDP Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
	Makhona-Paeng)			
GTM/RSW/06/80	Access roads to Ga-Motodi graveyard	Ward 22		
GTM/RSW/06/81	Tarring road from Praktiseer to Taung	Ward 22		
GTM/RSW/06/82	Paving of Ga-Motodi internal Streets	Ward 22		
GTM/RSW/06/83	Road from cemetry paving to Steelpoort cross	Ward 04		
GTM/RSW/06/84	Main road to chief Riba	Ward 04		Gravelled
GTM/RSW/06/85	Construction road from Swaragong to Hlahlana school	Ward 10		
GTM/RSW/06/86	Construction of a bridge Ward 10	Ward 10		
GTM/RSW/06/87	Road from Manyaka-Molokoane	Ward 10		
GTM/RSW/06/88	Regraveling road Ga-Mashishi to Ga-mpheti	Ward 10		
GTM/RSW/06/89	Upgrading of internal streets Ward 10	Ward 10		
GTM/RSW/06/90	Bridge (Seuwe Mogompane River)	Ward 08		
GTM/RSW/06/91	Tarring road from Driekop to Atok mine	Ward 08		planning
GTM/RSW/06/92	Road Between Mokhwaye Graveyard	Ward 08		
GTM/RSW/06/93	Bridge from Thokwane- Shakung	Ward 09		
GTM/RSW/06/94	Upgrading of Maadifahlane and Serafa internal road	Ward 09		
GTM/RSW/06/95	Grading of Roads for Ward 14	Ward 14		
GTM/RSW/06/96	Internal streets at Moroke & Magobading)	Ward 14		
GTM/RSW/06/97	Bridge Between Modubeng & Senyato	Ward 14		
GTM/RSW/06/98	Two bridges at Kampeng &1 (Mogoleng)	Ward 07		
GTM/RSW/06/99	Paving of Tumishi road,Lenareng &Difataneng	Ward 07		

IDP Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/RSW/06/100	Upgrading the bridge at Maandagshoek road and Pororo road			
GTM/RSW/06/101	Tarring of roads and bridges at Motlolo	Ward 19		
GTM/RSW/06/102	Upgrading road from Riba to Motlolo	Ward 19		
GTM/RSW/06/103	Tarring and upgrading road from Riba cross to Ga-Riba	Ward 19		In process
GTM/RSW/06/104	Upgrading road from Riba - Motlolo	Ward 19		
GTM/RSW/06/105	Internal road and streets Ward 19	Ward 19		
GTM/RSW/06/106	Tarring road from Mathipa-Sekopung			
GTM/RSW/06/107	Internal roads for Ward 27	Ward 27		
GTM/RSW/06/108	Paving of internal street and bridge(Moloding,Crossong,Swale,Ga-Mamphahlane)	Ward 12		
GTM/RSW/06/109	Tar road from Driekop to Maandagshoek	Ward 12		planning
GTM/RSW/06/110	Bridges at Ga-Mampuru and Gamamphahlane	Ward 12		
GTM/RSW/06/111	Bridge from Mafarafara to Maahlashi	Ward 26		
GTM/RSW/06/112	Bridge from Mafarafara to Taung	Ward 26		
GTM/RSW/06/113	Access road Ward 26	Ward 26		
GTM/RSW/06/114	Road from Ga-Motshana- Ga-Motodi	Ward 16		
GTM/RSW/06/115	Bridge to Lekgwareng Sections	Ward 16		
GTM/RSW/06/116	Upgrading of roads at Moraba village	Ward 16		
GTM/RSW/06/117	Two bridges from Ga-Malepe- Dilolkong	Ward 16		
GTM/RSW/06/118	Internal road for the whole village Ward 21	Ward 21		
GTM/RSW/06/119	Bridge at Mabocha, Mokobola, Pidima and Ga-Makofane	Ward 21		

IDP Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/RSW/06/120	The upgrading of tarred road at Ikhwezi Lokusa Primary School	Ward 18		
GTM/RSW/06/121	Access roads to new Municipal Offices			planning
GTM/RSW/06/122	Tar road from Motlolo to Ga-Malekane	Ward 11		
GTM/RSW/06/123	Roads upgrading Ward 11	Ward 11		
GTM/RSW/06/124	Road between Maroga- Motlolo	Ward 11		
GTM/RSW/06/125	Upgrading of roads & paving at Cottage Place	Ward 11		
GTM/RSW/06/126	10 km road from Riba cross-Ga-Riba Letau high school	Ward 05		In process
GTM/RSW/06/127	Upgrading of Internal Roads (Dithabaneng, Pakaneng, Pologong, Doornkop, Mashemong, Legabeng)	Ward 20		
GTM/RSW/06/128	Tar road at Burgersfort Ward 18	Ward 18		On going
GTM/RSW/06/129	Regravelling road at Koppie	Ward 18		
GTM/RSW/06/130	Gravelling of roads (Mphethi)	Ward 17		
GTM/RSW/06/131	Gravelling of roads Chief Riba Village	Ward 04		In process
GTM/RSW/06/132	Mahlokoane village	Ward 17		
GTM/RSW/06/133	Gravelling of roads (Podila village)	Ward 17		
GTM/RSW/08/134	Provision of internal roads at Kgautswane village	Ward 24		
GTM/RSW/08/135	Provision of access roads	Ward 26		
GTM/RSW/08/136	Provision of access roads	Ward 01		
GTM/RSW/08/137	Access roads at paeng to Moshate	Ward 24		
GTM/RSW/08/138	Grading of internal road at Kgautswane	Ward 24		
GTM/RSW/08/139	Regravelling of roads	Ward 24		

IDP Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/RSW/08/140	Regravelling of roads	Ward 26		
GTM/RSW/08/141	Regravelling of roads	Ward 01		
GTM/RSW/08/142	Provision of access bridges at Phiring and neighbouring sections	Ward 01		
GTM/RSW/08/143	Regravelling of internal streets Motlailane, Alverton & Dresden	Ward 23		
GTM/RSW/08/144	Provision of small access bridges from Alverton – Kgautswane	Ward 23		
GTM/RSW/08/145	Internal road repair and maintenance at Ngwaabe	Ward 27,28,29		
GTM/RSW/08/146	Provision of a small access bridge	Ward 27		
GTM/RSW/08/147	Repair roads and maintenance from Ga-Mapodile – Lavino	Ward 02		
GTM/RSW/08/148	Provision of a speed humps at Ngwaabe village	Ward 27		
GTM/RSW/08/149	Access bridge and repairing of Masha Bridge	Ward 28		
GTM/RSW/08/150	Access bridge at Maseven	Ward 27		
GTM/RSW/08/151	Access road and small bridge at Dithamaga	Ward 02		
GTM/RSW/08/152	D4147 road from Shakung	Ward 09 & 15		
GTM/RSW/08/153	Reconstruction of road No. D4132 Moshira to Legabeng	Ward 14		
GTM/RSW/08/154	Maintenance of Road from Twickenham Mine via Mathakane to Schoonoord	Ward 08		
GTM/RSW/08/155	Regravelling of Kampeng road to Tumishi school	Ward 07		
GTM/RSW/08/156	Regravelling of road at Dithamaga P. School	Ward 02		

IDP Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/RSW/08/157	Construction of bridge at Monampane P. School	Ward 07		
GTM/RSW/08/158	Access bridges at Ga-Mpuru, Swale and Ga-Mamphahlane	Ward 12		
GTM/RSW/08/159	Reconstruction of road via Diphale,Ntswaneng, Maroga and Mohlokwane	Ward 08		
GTM/RSW/08/160	Request of Cabions from road ro Maseven, Maseven Graveyard and Ntake Graveyard.	Ward 29		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/WS/06/01	Waste Water Treatment BGFT and Steelpoort		Lepelle	On going
GTM/WS/06/02	Investigation, Basic Planning and Business Plans			On going
GTM/WS/06/03	Emergency repairs, rehabilitation and upgrading of schemes		Gsdm & lepelle	On going
GTM/WS/06/04	Bulk and Reticulation Schemes		Gsdm & lepelle	On going
GTM/WS/06/05	100MI/day water purification plant		Lepelle	Tender stage
GTM/WS/06/06	7MI/day sewerage treatment plant		Lepelle	
GTM/WS/06/07	2x2,5 MI Reservoir		Lepelle	
GTM/WS/06/08	Water Supply gravity feed trunk		Lepelle	
GTM/WS/06/09	Water supply Rising main		Lepelle	
GTM/WS/06/10	Sewerage outfall line (east side of Spekboom river)		Lepelle	
GTM/WS/06/11	Sewerage outfall line (west side of Spekboom river)			
GTM/WS/06/12	Ngwabe cost recovery (water)		GSDM	complete
GTM/WS/06/13	Maretlwaneng water supply			
GTM/WS/06/14	Moroke water supply		GSDM	On process
GTM/WS/06/15	Ohgristad bulk water supply and WTW			
GTM/WS/06/16	Penge Village water Reticulation		GSDM	complete
GTM/WS/06/17	Malokela water			

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/WS/06/18	Pipe Bridge			
GTM/WS/06/19	100kl holding tank and equipment to store and pre-treat septic tank and chemical toilet effluent (Steelpoort)			complete
GTM/WS/06/20	Installation of telemetry system and instrumentation (Steelpoort)			complete
GTM/WS/06/21	Replacement of Meters (Burgersfort)		GTM	On going
GTM/WS/06/22	Replacement of Meters (Steelpoort)			On going
GTM/WS/06/23	Installation of Sodium Hydro-chlorine system (Steelpoort)			complete
GTM/WS/06/24	Water meter audit (Steelpoort)			
GTM/WS/06/25	Water meter audit (Burgersfort)		GTM	Complete
GTM/WS/06/26	Introduction of safety systems and equipment			
GTM/WS/06/27	Installation of Sodium Hydro-chlorine system (Ohrigstad)			
GTM/WS/06/28	Laboratory equipment (Burgersfort)			
GTM/WS/06/29	Bulk infrastructure upgrading (BGF, Mapodile, Ohrigstad and Steelpoort)		Gtm &lepelle	On going
	Establishment of ex Lebelelo pipe line towards de Hoop dam		Steelpoort Development	complete
	Reservoirs to ensure 48 hours storage of emergency water		Steelpoort Development	
	Purification works		Steelpoort Development	

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
	Purification works		Steelpoort Development	
	Bulk pipes		Steelpoort Development	
	River crossing		Steelpoort Development	
	Outfalls		Steelpoort Development	
GTM/WS/06/30	Maakubu Water yard connection			complete
GTM/WS/06/31	Expansion Sekopung Water scheme			complete
GTM/WS/06/32	Provision of Water & Sanitation (Kopi, Manoke, BGF and Aapies)	Ward 18		On going
GTM/WS/06/33	Water Reticulation at Ga-Motodi villages			On going
GTM/WS/06/34	Water at Kgautswane village (incl Makgwareng Village)	Ward 24		
GTM/WS/06/35	Provision of water Ward 4	Ward 04		
GTM/WS/06/36	Reticulation (Mashabela, Seelane, Dithabaneng, Maakgake, Swaale Malaeneng)	Ward 03		
GTM/WS/06/37	Selala Village yard connection	Ward 17		
GTM/WS/06/38	Provision of water (Mahlokoane Village)	Ward 17		
GTM/WS/06/39	Provision of water (Maapea)	Ward 17		
GTM/WS/06/40	Provision of water (Podila)	Ward 17		
GTM/WS/06/41	Provision of water (Mphethi)	Ward 17		
GTM/WS/06/42	Water and sanitation (Madikane village)	Ward 10		
GTM/WS/06/43	Completion of water bulk supply (Mashamothane)	Ward 25		On going

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
	Bulkwater investment loan - Advanced Technical assistance grant		DBSA	
GTM/WS/06/44	Building of resevoir (Mareseleng B1 and Zone 8)	Ward 25		
GTM/WS/06/45	Provision of water (Polaseng)	Ward 05		
GTM/WS/06/46	Provision of water (Madiseng)	Ward 05		
GTM/WS/06/47	Water Reticulation (Riba and Maloane section)	Ward 05		
GTM/WS/06/48	Water Reticulation (Makgemeng)	Ward 05		
GTM/WS/06/49	Water reticulation (Mangabane)	Ward 05		
GTM/WS/06/50	Provision of water (Dithamaga)	Ward 02		
GTM/WS/06/51	Water purification system at Ga-Mapodile	Ward 02		On going
GTM/WS/06/52	Provision of water (Tukakgomo)	Ward 02		
GTM/WS/06/53	Provision of water (Mahlakwena)	Ward 02		
GTM/WS/06/54	Cleaning of resevoir at Mapodile sattelite	Ward 02		
GTM/WS/06/55	Sewerage upgrading at Ga-Mapodile	Ward 02		
GTM/WS/06/56	Storm Water Management at Steelpoort	Ward 02		
GTM/WS/06/57	Establishment of water projects Phase1 & 2 Ward 6	Ward 06		
GTM/WS/06/58	Sanitation for Kgotlopong, Alverton, Dresden, Motlailane and Maahlashi	Ward 23		
GTM/WS/06/59	Water reticulation (Ga-Motodi-Ga-Mabelane)	Ward 22		
GTM/WS/06/60	Provision of water pipes and jojo tanks at Makotaseng	Ward 22		
GTM/WS/06/61	Establishment of a reservoir Taung	Ward 22		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/WS/06/62	Connection of main line from Practiseer to Ga-Motodi main reservoir	Ward 22		
GTM/WS/06/63	Pipe line extension at Madikane village	Ward 10		
GTM/WS/06/64	Water Reticulation for Ward 8	Ward 08		
GTM/WS/06/65	Bulk water (Shakung,Thokane, Maadifahlane and Serafa)	Ward 09		
GTM/WS/06/66	Provision of water for Ward 14	Ward 14		
GTM/WS/06/67	Water and Addition of pipes (Mooihoek, Maditameng, Kampeng, Holong, Gowe ,Mogoleng, Legononong and Matsianeng)	Ward 07		
GTM/WS/06/68	Water Reticulation and upgrading of pump machine at Motlolo	Ward 19		
GTM/WS/06/69	Fencing of water pump machines at Ga-Riba	Ward 19		
GTM/WS/06/70	Provision of water for Nkotwane school at Malekane	Ward 27		
GTM/WS/06/71	Provision of water at Malekane school and house connection at Mampuru	Ward 27		
GTM/WS/06/72	Provision of water (yard connection and sanitation at Crossong)	Ward 12		
GTM/WS/06/73	Provision of water (Lepelle, Rutseng, Moraba, Tswenyane, Moraba and Mafarafara)	Ward 26		
GTM/WS/06/74	Purification of water at Nkwana village	Ward 26		
GTM/WS/06/75	House connection at Nkwana section	Ward 26		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/WS/06/76	Provision of water supply and Reticulation for Ward 16	Ward 16		
GTM/WS/06/77	Provision of water (Borehole at Tubatse Primary School at Ga-Manoke	Ward 18		
GTM/WS/06/78	Provision of water (Pidima, Ga-Makofane, Mabocha and Mokobola)	Ward 21		
GTM/WS/06/79	Water reservoir and animal pond for Ward 21	Ward 21		
GTM/WS/06/80	Provision of water at Lehlabile secondary school	Ward 23		
GTM/WS/06/81	Bulk water and Reticulation system at Leboeng new stands	Ward 01		
GTM/WS/06/82	connection of clean water at Ikhwezi school	Ward 18		
GTM/WS/06/83	House connection of water at Morethe & Moeng village	Ward 11		
GTM/WS/06/84	Extention of water pipe lines at Maroga & Phalatseng village	Ward 11		
GTM/WS/06/85	Sewerage drainage at Cottage Place	Ward 11		
GTM/WS/06/86	Mashamothane bulk water supply	Ward 25		On going
GTM/WS/06/87	Practiseer/Bothashoek bulk water supply			complete
GTM/WS/06/88	Alverton bulk water supply	Ward 23		complete
GTM/WS/06/89	De Hoop G8, Mampuru			
GTM/WS/06/90	Tubatse water source supply			
GTM/WS/06/91	Selala sanitation			
GTM/WS/06/92	Mooihoek WTW feasibility			On going

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/WS/06/93	Lebalelo southern			
GTM/WS/06/94	Malokela water			
GTM/WS/06/95	Moroke water supply			On going
GTM/WS/06/96	Water provisioning Taung	Ward 22		
GTM/WS/06/97	Water provisioning Segorong	Ward 16		
GTM/WS/06/98	Water provisioning Lenkwaneng			
GTM/WS/06/99	Water provisioning Lefahla			
GTM/WS/06/100	Water provisioning Makgwareng	Ward 24		
GTM/WS/06/101	Water provisioning Phiring	Ward 01		
GTM/WS/06/102	Water provisioning Lepelle	Ward 01		
GTM/WS/06/103	Water provisioning Marareng			
GTM/WS/06/104	Upgrading of Burgersfort water supply	Ward 18		On going
GTM/WS/06/105	Batau water supply			
GTM/WS/06/106	Ga-Manoke water supply	Ward 18		On going
GTM/WS/06/107	Dithabaneng water supply			
GTM/WS/06/108	Mokobola water supply			
GTM/WS/06/109	Ga-Motodi water supply	Ward 22		
GTM/WS/06/110	Mabelane/Mafogo water supply	Ward 22		
GTM/WS/06/111	Water (Borehole for the disable people)	Ward 17		
GTM/WS/06/112	De Hoop Dam		DWAF	On going

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/WS/06/113	Provision of water (Mashemong, Doornkop Section, Legabeng, Sofaya Section)	Ward 20		
GTM/WS/06/114	Upgrade Burgersfort Water Supply	Ward 18		On going
GTM/WS/06/115	Building of toilets for every household Ward 25	Ward 25		
GTM/WS/06/116	Establishment of toilets at the schools at Morethushe, Lehlabile, Malekgobo, Marakabela, Mahlashi and Kgotlopong	Ward 23		
GTM/WS/06/117	Construction of toilets cemeteries Ward 22	Ward 22		
GTM/WS/08/118	Provision of water at France	Ward 07		
GTM/WS/08/119	Provision of water project at Maandagshoek village	Ward 12		
GTM/WS/08/120	Provision of water at ward 24	Ward 24		
GTM/WS/08/121	Upgrading of community initiated water project at Kgotlopong	Ward 23		
GTM/WS/08/122	Provision of water	Ward 27		
GTM/WS/08/123				

IDP Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/TR/06/01	Re establish the traffic station on the existing building.			
GTM/TR/06/02	Fencing of taxi rank		GTM	
GTM/TR/06/03	IRMA (Integrated Rural Mobility and access)		NDOT	On going
GTM/TR/06/04	Traffic light Praktiseer, Steelpoort & Bothashoek cross		GTM	On going
GTM/TR/06/05	Road Block Trailers		GTM	complete
GTM/TR/06/06	2 x Sedan Vehicles		GTM	complete
GTM/TR/06/07	4x Natis systems		GTM	complete
GTM/TR/06/08	Street & Communal Lights		GTM	On going

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/WEM/06/01	Establishment of Burgersfort Cemetery		GTM	On going
GTM/WEM/06/02	Fencing of cemeteries at Ga-Motodi	Ward 22	GTM	
GTM/WEM/06/03	Fencing of Burgersfort, Praktiseer cemeteries		GTM	On going
GTM/WEM/06/04	Fencing of Ohgristad cemetery		GTM	Complete
GTM/WEM/06/05	Establishment of Waste Management System		GTM	On going
GTM/WEM/06/06	Establish a waste management Site		GTM/SDM	On going

GTM/WEM/0 6/07	Establishment of Environmental Management Plan		Environmental Management	complete
GTM/WEM/0 6/08	Development of a Regional waste site MOTAGANENG) (Anglo Coal)		ANGLO COAL	On going
GTM/WEM/0 6/09	Rehabilitation of waste Disposal site Dumps (Anglo Coal)		ANGLO COAL	On going
GTM/WEM/0 6/10	Waste Recycling Project			
GTM/WEM/0 6/11	Fencing of cemeteries at B1, Zone1, Zone 2, Zone 3, Zone 7, Zone 8, London, Madiseng, Mareseleng and Tswelopele	Ward 25		
GTM/WEM/0 6/12	Supply of 8 bulk rubbish bins at Ga- Mapodile	Ward 02		On going
GTM/WEM/0 6/13	Introduction of refuse removal	Ward 08		On going
GTM/WEM/0 6/14	Dust bin at Cottage Place	Ward 11		
GTM/WEM/0 6/15	Fencing of newly demarcated cemetery site			
GTM/WEM/0 6/16	Fencing cemetery Ward 22 Ga-motodi	Ward 22		
GTM/WEM/0 6/17	Fencing cemetery (Mahlokoane village)	Ward 17		
GTM/WEM/0 6/18	Fencing cemetery (Podile)	Ward 17		
GTM/WEM/0 6/19	Building of toilets in every cemetery	Ward 25		
GTM/WEM/0 6/20	Building of toilets for Ward 5	Ward 05		
GTM/WEM/0 6/21	Fencing of a newly demarcated site Ward 22 Ga-motodi	Ward 22		

GTM/WEM/0 6/22	Fencing cemeteries Ward 4	Ward 04		
GTM/WEM/0 6/23	Fencing of cemeteries for Ward 8	Ward 08		
GTM/WEM/0 6/24	Fencing of cemeteries at Motloulela	Ward 14		
GTM/WEM/0 6/25	Building of cemeteries and toilets at Motlolo	Ward 19		
GTM/WEM/0 6/26	Fencing of cemeteries at Malekane, Mampuru, Masha and Tsakane	Ward 27		
GTM/WEM/0 6/27	Fencing of cemeteries for Ward12	Ward 12		
GTM/WEM/0 6/28	Fencing of cemeteries Ward 7	Ward 07		
GTM/WEM/0 6/29	Fencing of cemeteries Ward 8	Ward 08		
GTM/WEM/0 6/30	Fencing of cemeteries Ward 9	Ward 09		
GTM/WEM/0 6/31	Fencing of cemeteries Ward 10	Ward 10		
GTM/WEM/0 6/32	Fencing of cemeteries Ward 15	Ward 15		
GTM/WEM/0 6/33	Fencing of cemeteries Ward 25	Ward 25		
GTM/WEM/0 6/34	Fencing of cemeteries Ward 21	Ward 21		
GTM/WEM/0 6/35	Fencing of cemeteries Ward 16	Ward 16		On going
GTM/WEM/0 6/36	Fencing of cemeteries Motlailane,Alverton,Mahlashi,Dresden and Kgotlopong	Ward 23		
GTM/WEM/0	Fencing of cemeteries Ward 11	Ward 11		

6/37				
GTM/WEM/0 6/38	Fencing of Cemeteries at Ga-Manoke	Ward 18		
GTM/WEM/0 6/39	Animal pound and fencing Ward 21	Ward 21		
GTM/WEM/0 6/40	Establish camps for cattle at Mafarafara village	Ward 26		
GTM/WEM/0 8/41	Grading of a new cemetery at Matshiretsane –Kgautswane	Ward 24		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/PSR/06/01	Establishment of Parks and Gardens		Environmental Management	On going
GTM/PSR/06/02	Building of sports facilities at Tswelopele, Mareseleng village	Ward 25		
GTM/PSR/06/03	Grading of playing grounds at B1, Tswelopele, Mareseleng, Zone5, Zone 8, Madiseng and London	Ward 25		
GTM/PSR/06/04	Establishment of Recreation Centre (Ga Motodi)	Ward 22		
GTM/PSR/06/05	Greening of all government building such as Clinic, Tribal Offices etc. (Ga Motodi)	Ward 22		On going
GTM/PSR/06/06	Gymnasium sports centre Ward 3	Ward 03		
GTM/PSR/06/07	Park and upgrading of sports ground for Ward 8	Ward 08		
GTM/PSR/06/08	Sports ground for Ward 26	Ward 26		
GTM/PSR/06/09	Sports ground/ stadium Ward 16	Ward 16		
GTM/PSR/06/10	Sports ground, Recretional centre, MPCC Ward 21	Ward 21		
GTM/PSR/06/11	Sports centre (Mahlokoane village)	Ward 17		
GTM/PSR/06/12	Sports centre (Maapea)	Ward 17		
GTM/PSR/06/13	Upgrading of sports ground and Parks at Mapodile and Tukakgomo	Ward 02		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/PSR/06/14	Establishment of sports field (Makgwareng, Paeng, Makgopa)	Ward 24		
GTM/PSR/06/15	Establishment of sports centre (Manyaka, Madikane, Mashishi, kgoete and Masete)	Ward 10		
GTM/PSR/06/16	Establishment of recreational centre Ward 22	Ward 22		
GTM/PSR/06/17	Sports ground Ward 7	Ward 07		
GTM/PSR/06/18	Stadium at Ga-Manoke	Ward 18		
GTM/PSR/06/19	Upgrading of sport ground and stadium	Ward 12		
GTM/PSR/06/20	Bakgau Royal Sports Academy			
GTM/PSR/06/21	Sports centre (Podila)	Ward 17		
GTM/PSR/06/22	Sports centre (Mphethi)	Ward 17		
GTM/PSR/06/23	Grading of soccer field	Ward 17		
GTM/PSR/06/24	Upgrading of sports grounds Ward 2	Ward 02		
GTM/PSR/06/25	Parks upgrading Ward 2	Ward 02		
GTM/PSR/06/26	Stadium Ward 19	Ward 19		
GTM/PSR/06/27	Building and maintenance of sports ground Ward 27	Ward 27		
GTM/PSR/06/	Parks Ward 12	Ward 12		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
28				
GTM/PSR/06/ 29	Sports ground Ward 16	Ward 16		
GTM/PSR/06/ 30	Sports centre Ward 21	Ward 21		
GTM/PSR/06/ 31	Sports complex at Alverton village	Ward 23		
GTM/PSR/06/ 32	Sports ground Ward 11	Ward 11		
GTM/PSR/06/ 33	Repair of swimming pool at Cottage Place	Ward 11		
GTM/PSR/06/ 34	Stadium Ga-Manoke, Burgersfort	Ward 18		
GTM/PSR/06/ 35	Stadium at Koppie	Ward 18		
GTM/PSR/06/ 36	Gymnasium at Burgersfort Town	Ward 18		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/EL/06/0 1	Street and communal lights		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/0 2	Maseven Electrification(950)		ESKOM	complete
GTM/EL/06/0 3	Rantho/ Masha/Maphupha ext electrification(1271)		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/0 4	Matimatjatji electrification(410)		ESKOM	complete
GTM/EL/06/0 5	Burgersfort ext 10 electrtification(310)		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/0 6	Alverton/ Motlailane electrification(2400)		ESKOM	On going
GTM/EL/06/0 7	Moroke Cluster electrification (2421)		ESKOM	On going
GTM/EL/06/0 8	Malokela Cluster electrification (2922)		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/0 9	Makgalane/Banareng/Mokupung electrification (850)		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/1 0	Mokutung electrification (160)		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/1 1	Malaeneng/Mapareng electrification (820)		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/1 2	Modimolle/Djate electrification (493)		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/1 3 GTM/EL/09/0 1	Manoke/Dresden Praktiseer (Shushumela) Post connections	Ward 13	ESKOM ESKOM	On going

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/EL/06/1 4	Sekopung/Makofane/Pidima electrification (1490)		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/1 5	Mashabela/Morapaneng electrification (820)		ESKOM	complete
GTM/EL/06/1 6	Malepe/Moraba/Motshana electrification (780)		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/1 7	Mokgotho/Maretlwaneng electrification (900)		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/1 8	Segorong/Mamogolo/ Lefahla Electrification (1042)		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/1 9	Tswenyane/ Lepelle electrification (650)		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/2 0	Kgotlopong, mafarafara, mahlashi, matokomane, Makotaseng, Taung electrification (2157)		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/2 1	Mpuru electrification(620)		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/2 2	Podile electrification		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/2 3	Selala/Manyaka/ Maapea/ Mpheti		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/2 4	Phiring electrification(200)		ESKOM	
	GTM/EL/06/25	Crossong/ Maandagshoek Electrification	ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/2 6	Madikane electrification(350)		ESKOM	

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/EL/06/27	Senyato electrification(500)		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/28	Radimpsha electrification(380)		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/29	Sekhwakhwelle eletrification(360)		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/30	DEVELOPMENT OF 2X 132 KV POWER LINES (BGF)		ESKOM	Contractor on site
GTM/EL/06/31	Dithamaga electrification(400)		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/32	Kalkfontein electrification(390)		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/33	Leboeng/ New Stands electrification(400)		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/34	Phadisanong electrification(520)		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/35	Mampuru/ Phasha electrification		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/36	Ditensing electrification		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/37	Bokome – France		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/38	Driekop-Mandela Park		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/39	Kampeng		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/40	Magologolo		ESKOM	

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/EL/06/4 1	Maphutle		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/4 2	Dibakwane		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/4 3	Barelong		ESKOM	
GTM/EL/06/4 4	Madibele -Ward 3			
GTM/EL/06/4 5	Electrification of villages			
GTM/EL/06/4 6	Electrician of Matokomane Village			
GTM/EL/06/4 7	Erection of mass lights at Ga-Motodi			
GTM/EL/06/4 8	Electricity (Kgotlopong, Maahlasi, Makopung, Makgalane)	Ward 23		
GTM/EL/06/4 9	Electricity(Mashabela, Mongatane, Marapong &Tidintitsane)	Ward 04		On going
GTM/EL/06/5 0	Electricity(Maakgake, Morapaneng, Ditwebeleng, Makobakobe, Seelane, Seduma, Makgopa, Maotsi, Dithabaneng)	Ward 03		
GTM/EL/06/5 1	Electric connection in every household at Mareseleng& zone	Ward 25		
GTM/EL/06/5 2	Free basic electricity Ward 25	Ward 25		
GTM/EL/06/5 3	Electricity(Makgemeng)	Ward 05		
GTM/EL/06/5 4	Electricity (Mangabane)	Ward 05		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/EL/06/5 5	Electrification of Mahlakwena and Sethokgweng sections	Ward 05		
GTM/EL/06/5 6	Electricity(Madiseng)	Ward 05		complete
GTM/EL/06/5 7	Electricity(Matimatjatji)	Ward 02		complete
GTM/EL/06/5 8	Electricity(Dithamaga)	Ward 02		
GTM/EL/06/5 9	Electricity (Kalkfontein)	Ward 02		
GTM/EL/06/6 0	Electricity at Ga-ragopola	Ward 02		complete
GTM/EL/06/6 1	Electricity Ward 26	Ward 06		
GTM/EL/06/6 2	Electrification of 30 household (Makgwareng)	Ward 24		
GTM/EL/06/6 3	Electrification of 20 household(Mogoleng)	Ward 24		
GTM/EL/06/6 4	Electrification of 8 household (Makgwareng)	Ward 24		
GTM/EL/06/6 5	Electrification of 10 household (Phadishanong)	Ward 24		
GTM/EL/06/6 6	Electrification of Matokomane and Taung	Ward 22		
GTM/EL/06/6 7	Electrification of Legabeng and Apollo lights	Ward 04		
GTM/EL/06/6 8	Electrification of the existing water pump engine	Ward 10		
GTM/EL/06/6	Electricity for Ward 10	Ward 10		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
9				
GTM/EL/06/70	Electricity (Magabaneng, Mantsane, Djate, Modimolle and Tidintitsane)	Ward 08		
GTM/EL/06/71	Electricity(Malokela,Thokwane,Shakung and Serafa)	Ward 09		
GTM/EL/06/72	Electricity (Habeng, Magobading, Sehunyane, Modubeng, Motloulela, Moroke and Moshira)	Ward 14		
GTM/EL/06/73	Electrification of France and post connections (Mogoleng, Montrose, Nokankwe, Mashemong and part of Gowe and Holong)	Ward 07		
GTM/EL/06/74	Electricity and extention at Taung	Ward 19		
GTM/EL/06/75	Electricity at Makotleng	Ward 19		
GTM/EL/06/76	Electricity at Motageneng and Bcelona	Ward 19		
GTM/EL/06/77	Post connection at Mampuru, Masha, Malekane and Tsakane	Ward 27		
GTM/EL/06/78	Electricity for Dilotswaneng and post connection for the whole Ward	Ward 12		
GTM/EL/06/79	Electricity (Mafarafara, Lepelle, Tswenyane and Phiring extention)	Ward 26		
GTM/EL/06/80	Post connection at Nkwana, Phiring and Rutseng	Ward 26		
GTM/EL/06/81	Electricity(Motshana, Maretlwaneng, Moraba and Ga-malepe)	Ward 16		
GTM/EL/06/82	Electricity (Manoke, BGF, Koppie)	Ward 18		On going

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/EL/06/83	Electrification of Pidima and Ga-Makofane	Ward 21		
GTM/EL/06/84	The construction of a New Substation and the development of two 132kv power lines at Burgersfort			On going
GTM/EL/06/85	Extention of electricity from			
GTM/EL/06/86	Extention of electricity for Ward 11	Ward 11		
GTM/EL/06/87	Apollo lights for Ward 11	Ward 11		On going
GTM/EL/06/88	Apollo lights at Aragopola	Ward 02		
GTM/EL/06/89	Apollo lights & Street Lights Ward 18	Ward 18		On going
GTM/EL/06/90	Electricity(Phelindaba, Pakaneng)	Ward 20		
GTM/EL/06/91	Electrification of Koppie	Ward 18		
GTM/OT/06/07	Apolo lights Ward 4	Ward 04		On going
GTM/EL/08/92	Provision of a free basic electricity at Eerstegeluk	Ward 02		
GTM/EL/08/93	Provision of electricity at France	Ward 07		
GTM/EL/08/94	Provision of electricity at Mapareng village	Ward 01		
GTM/EL/08/95	Provision electricity at Ga-Mampuru	Ward 12		
GTM/EL/08/9	Electricity at Ga-Moraba village	Ward 26		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
6				
GTM/EL/08/97	Electricity for ward 14,15,08,19,03			

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/CS/06/01	Establishment of Community Halls / MPCC		Community Services	planning
GTM/CS/06/02	Community Hall (Mahlokoane village)	Ward 17		
GTM/CS/06/03	Community Hall (Maapea)	Ward 17		
GTM/CS/06/04	Kgautswne MPCC	Ward 23		
GTM/CS/06/05	Community hall at Tukakgomo	Ward 02		
GTM/CS/06/06	Community Hall (Matimatjatja, Kalkfontein, Mapodile & Tukakgomo)	Ward 02		
GTM/CS/06/07	Community Hall Ward 6	Ward 06		
GTM/CS/06/08	Establishment of a community hall at Lebalelo and Makgwareng	Ward 24		
GTM/CS/06/09	Community Hall Ward 22	Ward 22		
GTM/CS/06/10	Community Hall (Madikane, Masete, Mashishi and Kgoete)	Ward 10		
GTM/CS/06/11	Community Hall Ward 8	Ward 08		
GTM/CS/06/12	Community Hall Ward 9	Ward 09		
GTM/CS/06/13	Community Hall Ward 14	Ward 14		
GTM/CS/06/14	MPCC at Motlolo	Ward 19		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/CS/06/1 5	Community centre Ward 7	Ward 07		
GTM/CS/06/1 6	Community Hall Ward 26	Ward 26		
GTM/CS/06/1 7	Community Hall Ward 12	Ward 12		
GTM/CS/06/1 8	Community Hall Ward 27	Ward 27		
GTM/CS/06/1 9	Community Hall Ward 16	Ward 16		
GTM/CS/06/2 0	Community Hall Ward 8	Ward 08		
GTM/CS/06/2 1	Community Hall Ward 11	Ward 11		
GTM/CS/06/2 2	MPCC at Ga-Manoke	Ward 18		
GTM/CS/06/2 3	Ga Mapodile MPCC		X Strata	planning
GTM/CS/06/2 4	Community Hall Ward 13 (praktiseer)	Ward 13		
GTM/CS/06/2 5	Community Hall Ward 21	Ward 21		
GTM/CS/06/2 6	Youth Centre Ward 14			
GTM/CS/06/2 7	Social Welfare Ward 14			
GTM/CS/06/2 8	Office for disaster mangement Ward 27	Ward 27		
GTM/CS/06/2 9	Faith child care centre at Alverton village	Ward 23		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/CS/06/30	Building of Orphanage Ward 19	Ward 19		
GTM/CS/06/31	Orphanage home	Ward 17	Health (samancor)	complete
GTM/CS/06/32	Traditional office for Banareng Traditional Authority	Ward 12		
GTM/CS/06/33	Repair of old pumpstation at Garagopola village	Ward 11		
GTM/CS/06/34	Cinema at Burgersfort	Ward 18		
GTM/CS/06/35	Mashabela home based care	Ward 03		
GTM/CS/06/36	Swazimnamane home based care	Ward 03		
GTM/CS/06/37	Morapaneng home based care	Ward 03		
GTM/CS/06/38	Day care centre Ward 17	Ward 17		
GTM/CS/06/39	Day care centre Mahlohoane village	Ward 17		
GTM/CS/06/40	Day care centre (Mphethi)	Ward 17		
GTM/CS/06/41	Funding of home based care in Ward 25	Ward 25		
GTM/CS/06/42	SAPS Satelite station to operate 24hours	Ward 02		
GTM/CS/06/43	Establishment of a new satelite police station Ward 6	Ward 06		
GTM/CS/06/4	SAPS satelite police station	Ward 11	SAPS	complete

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
4				
GTM/CS/06/4 5	Satelite police station Ward 27	Ward 27		
GTM/CS/06/4 6	Satelite police station Ward 12	Ward 12		
GTM/CS/06/4 7	Establish satelite police station	Ward 25		
GTM/OT/06/0 8	Sattelite police station Ward 4	Ward 04		
GTM/OT/06/0 9	Sattelite police station Ward 3	Ward 03		
GTM/OT/06/1 8	Sattelite police station Ward 8	Ward 08		
GTM/OT/06/2 0	Sattelite police station (Swale, Sehlaku and Crossong)	Ward 12		
GTM/CS/06/4 8	Building of clinics Ward 10	Ward 10	Dept.health	Complete
GTM/CS/06/4 9	Erection of a new clinic at Polaseng	Ward 05		
GTM/CS/06/5 0	Erection of a new clinic at Ga-Madiseng	Ward 05		
GTM/CS/06/5 1	Establishment of mobile clinic (Dithamaga and Matimajtaji)	Ward 02		
GTM/CS/06/5 2	Establishment of mobile clinic (Kalkfontein, Mapodila, Ga-Ragopola and Tukakgomo)	Ward 02		
GTM/CS/06/5 3	Establishment of mobile clinics at Ga-Mampuru, New stands	Ward 06		
GTM/CS/06/5	Extension of Matokomane mobile	Ward 22		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
4	clinic to Makoataseng			
GTM/CS/06/5 5	Mobile clinic Ward 4	Ward 04		
GTM/CS/06/5 6	Clinics (Madikane, Masete, Mashishi and Kgoete)	Ward 10		
GTM/CS/06/5 7	Clinic Ward 8	Ward 08		
GTM/CS/06/5 8	Clinic Ward 9	Ward 09		
GTM/CS/06/5 9	Clinic Ward 14	Ward 14		
GTM/CS/06/6 0	Clinic at Motlolo	Ward 19		
GTM/CS/06/6 1	Clinic Ward 26	Ward 26		
GTM/CS/06/6 2	Health centre /Clinic Ward 12	Ward 12		
GTM/CS/06/6 3	Clinic Ward 27	Ward 27		
GTM/CS/06/6 4	Clinic Ward 16	Ward 16		
GTM/CS/06/6 5	Clinic for Ward 21	Ward 21		
GTM/CS/06/6 6	Building of Dresden clinic structure	Ward 23		
GTM/CS/06/6 7	Clinic Ward 11	Ward 11		
GTM/CS/06/6 8	Clinics at Ga-Manoke	Ward 18		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/CS/06/69	Mobile clinic at Mafarafara,Community hall for the whole village	Ward 26		
GTM/CS/06/70	Mobile clinic (Ga-Motshana,Ga-Malepe)	Ward 16		
GTM/CS/06/71	Building of Clinics Ward 11	Ward 11		
GTM/CS/06/72	Clinic Ward 21	Ward 21		
GTM/OT/06/04	Mobile Clinic Ward 4	Ward 04		
GTM/OT/06/10	Mobile Clinic Ward3	Ward 03		
GTM/OT/06/11	Clinic (Mahlokoane)	Ward 17		
GTM/CS/06/73	Library Ward 6	Ward 06		
GTM/CS/06/74	Library Ward 16	Ward 16		
GTM/CS/06/75	Library for Ward 8	Ward 08		
GTM/CS/06/76	Library at Ga-Manoke	Ward 18		
GTM/CS/06/77	Library Ward 14			
GTM/CS/06/78	Establishment of a Library Ward 2	Ward 02		Complete
GTM/CS/06/79	Library Ward 10	Ward 10		
GTM/CS/06/8	Library Ward 7	Ward 07		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
0				
GTM/CS/06/8 1	Library at Motlolo	Ward 19		
GTM/CS/06/8 2	Library Ward 19	Ward 19		
GTM/CS/06/8 3	Library Ward 27	Ward 27		
GTM/CS/06/8 4	Library Ward 12	Ward 12		
GTM/CS/06/8 5	Library Ward 21	Ward 21		
GTM/CS/06/8 6	Library at Koppie	Ward 18		
GTM/CS/06/8 7	Library at Ga-Manoke	Ward 18		
GTM/CS/06/8 8	ABET classes, buildings and Furniture - Kgoboko Primary - Fencing and furniture; Mangabane Primary - furniture hall; Sekabate Primary - classroom and furniture		LED (Samancor)	
GTM/CS/06/8 9	Establish Abet centres Ward 25	Ward 25		
GTM/CS/06/9 0	Kgautswane Shools (fencing, admin blocks, laboratories and libraries)	Ward 23-24		
GTM/CS/06/9 1	Establish of pre- primary schoool (Mareseleng, B1, Zone7&8 and London)	Ward 25		
GTM/CS/06/9 2	Establishment of a new secondary school at Mangabane	Ward 05		
GTM/CS/06/9	Establishment of primary and secondary school (Kalkfontein and Ga-	Ward 02		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
3	ragopola)			
GTM/CS/06/9 4	Establishment of a new creche at Ga- ragopola	Ward 02		
GTM/CS/06/9 5	ABET building Ward 6	Ward 06		
GTM/CS/06/9 6	Establishment of primary schools at Mafofo, Mabelane, Thushanang and Morena	Ward 22		
GTM/CS/06/9 7	Renovation at Lehlaba school	Ward 04		
GTM/CS/06/9 8	Building of schools for Ward 10	Ward 10		
GTM/CS/06/9 9	Buiding of schools for Ward 8	Ward 08		
GTM/CS/06/1 00	Buiding of schools for Ward 9	Ward 09		
GTM/CS/06/1 01	Building of primary and secondary schools at Modubeng and Motloulela	Ward 14		
GTM/CS/06/1 02	Renovation of Gowe primary school and classes at Nakwadi, Tumishi and Bonwankwe	Ward 07		
GTM/CS/06/1 03	Schools at Motlolo	Ward 19		
GTM/CS/06/1 04	Technical college (Malekane, Mampuru & Tsakane)	Ward 27		
GTM/CS/06/1 05	Building of classroom, FET college for Ward 12	Ward 12		
GTM/CS/06/1 06	Schools Ward 26	Ward 26		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/CS/06/1 07	Creche Ward 12	Ward 12		
GTM/CS/06/1 08	ABET centre Ward 27	Ward 27		
GTM/CS/06/1 09	Youth centre Ward 27	Ward 27		
GTM/CS/06/1 10	School bus Ward 27	Ward 27		
GTM/CS/06/1 11	Primary school Ward 16	Ward 16		
GTM/CS/06/1 12	Establishment of Bonang Lesedi Creche at Dresden	Ward 23		
GTM/CS/06/1 13	School furniture at Tubatse Primary School at Ga-manoke	Ward 18		
GTM/CS/06/1 14	Renovation of school buildings, conversion of 2 classrooms in to a hall and provision of shelves for library at Sedibeng Secondary School	Ward 23		
GTM/CS/06/1 15	Laboratory, library, hall, a new classroom block, tennis court, computers and digital machine	Ward 23		
GTM/CS/06/1 16	Building a classroom at Thabane primary School	Ward 19		
GTM/CS/06/1 17	2 blocks at Shakung secondary school	Ward 09		
GTM/CS/06/1 18	Building of Serafa primary school	Ward 09		
GTM/CS/06/1 19	Creche for Ward 9	Ward 09		
GTM/CS/06/1	Building of schools for Ward 11	Ward 11		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
20				
GTM/CS/06/1 21	Creche for Ward 11	Ward 11		
GTM/CS/06/1 22	Creche at Ga-Manoke	Ward 18		
GTM/CS/06/1 23	Pre-School at Ga-Manoke	Ward 18		
GTM/CS/06/1 24	Primary & Secondary School at Koppie	Ward 18		
GTM/CS/06/1 25	MPCC and Library at Koppie	Ward 18		
GTM/CS/06/1 26	Establishment of primary shools (Mafogo, Thusanang, Morena)			
GTM/CS/06/1 27	Building of creche at Bcelona	Ward 19		
GTM/CS/06/1 28	Schools Ward 21	Ward 21		
GTM/CS/06/1 29	Government High School at Burgersfort	Ward 18		Complete
GTM/OT/06/0 5	Renovation Lehlaba school	Ward 04		
GTM/OT/06/0 6	Workshop & pre school building Ward 4	Ward 04		
GTM/CS/06/1 30	Up-grading and building of Disable Centre (Ga-motodi)	Ward 22		
GTM/CS/06/1 31	Disable centre for Ward 8	Ward 08		
GTM/CS/06/1	Disable centre for Ward 9	Ward 09		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
32				
GTM/CS/06/1 33	Disable centre for Ward 14	Ward 14		
GTM/CS/06/1 34	Building of disabled centre Ward 19	Ward 19		
GTM/CS/06/1 35	Disabled centre at Motlolo	Ward 19		
GTM/CS/06/1 36	Disable centre Ward 26	Ward 26		
GTM/CS/06/1 37	Community Disabled Centre Ward 18	Ward 18		
GTM/CS/06/1 39	School for Mentaly	Ward 21		
	disabled Ward 21			
GTM/CS/08/1 40	Laboratory and Computer centres at Leboeng and Kgautswane	Ward 24&26		
GTM/CS/08/1 41	Libraries,Laboratory and Computer Centre	Ward 01		
GTM/CS/08/1 42	Clinic building Mabocha	Ward 21		
GTM/CS/08/1 43	Building of secondary school Matokomane	Ward 22		
GTM/CS/08/1 44	Building of schools Shoroane seconadary school			
GTM/CS/09/1 45	Refurbishment of Praktiseer Municipal offices	Ward 13	GTM	
GTM/CS/09/1 46	Building of new classrooms at Kgotlopong Primary school	Ward 23		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/HO/06 /01	Upgrading (Praktiseer houses) 500 units		DPLGH	On going
GTM/HO/06 /02	Upgrading (Dresden houses) 100 units		DPLGH	
GTM/HO/06 /03	PHP (Leboeng houses) 100 units		DPLGH	
GTM/HO/06 /04	Rural Housing(Mafarafara) 50 units		DPLGH	
GTM/HO/06 /05	Development of 500 Housing 4 unit(Mine Employers)		Anglo Platinum Sunflower Housing Dept.Local Govt and Housing	
GTM/HO/06 /06	Development of Houses RDP/PHP houses(Practiseer 500 Rural 400 Squaters 100			complete
GTM/HO/06 /07	Burgersfort Housing ext 34-35		Cranbrook	
GTM/HO/06 /08	Low cost - Apies and dresden housing (4500 units)		Cranbrook	
GTM/HO/06 /09	Aapiessdoomdraai- Remainder 91500 units)		Cranbrook	
GTM/HO/06 /10	Mooifontein housing (1635 units)		Cranbrook	
GTM/HO/06 /11	Relocation of the Segorong Village and development		Cranbrook	On going
GTM/HO/06 /12	RURAL housing(Molongoane) 50 units		DPLGH	On going
GTM/HO/06 /13	RURAL housing (Riba cross) 50 units		DPLGH	
GTM/HO/06	RURAL housing (Mahlashi) 50 units		DPLGH	On going

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
/14				
GTM/HO/06 /15	RURAL housing (Ga-ragopola) 50 units		DPLGH	On going
GTM/HO/06 /16	RURAL housing (Ga Mampuru) 50 units		DPLGH	
GTM/HO/06 /17	RURAL housing (Modubeng/Taung)50 units		DPLGH	
GTM/HO/06 /18	RURAL housing (Swale/Sikiti)50 units		DPLGH	
	PHP Housing (Madiseng (30), Phasha/Mampuru (30), Pidima (30), Motlole (30), Motodi/Morena (30), Motodi (30), Ga Kgoete (30), Masha (30), Ga Maroga (30))		DPLGH	On going
	PHP Housing (additional 100 Units - Ward 14 (20), Ward 10 (20), Ward 16 (20), Ward 19 (20), Ward 27 (20))		DPLGH	On going
	Rantho Community Resettlement project at Steelpoortpark		Dept Land Affairs	
	Leshaba & Masha Community Resettlement Project on Frischgewaagd Farm 359 KT (Bobididi Community Trust)		Dept Land Affairs	On going
GTM/HO/06 /19	RDP Houses 40 plus toilets(Leopeng to Lehlaba)	Ward 04		
GTM/HO/06 /20	RDP Houses 30 plus toilets Ward 4	Ward 04		
GTM/HO/06 /21	RDP houses Ward 3	Ward 03		
GTM/HO/06 /23	RDP houses Ward17	Ward 17		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/HO/06/2 4	RDP houses(Mahlokoane)	Ward 17		
GTM/HO/06/2 5	RDP houses(Maapea)	Ward 17		
GTM/HO/06/2 6	RDP houses (Podila)	Ward 17		
GTM/HO/06/2 7	RDP houses(Mphethi)	Ward 17		
GTM/HO/06/2 8	RDP houses Ward 25	Ward 25		
GTM/HO/06/2 9	RDP houses 45 Polaseng	Ward 05		
GTM/HO/06/3 0	RDP houses 500 Ga-Madiseng	Ward 05		
GTM/HO/06/3 1	RDP houses 300 Riba and Maloane section	Ward 05		
GTM/HO/06/3 2	RDP houses Mangabane	Ward 05		
GTM/HO/06/3 3	RDP houses at Matimatjatji	Ward 02		
GTM/HO/06/3 4	RDP houses at Kalkfontein	Ward 02		
GTM/HO/06/3 5	RDP houses at Mapodile	Ward 02		
GTM/HO/06/3 6	RDP houses at Tukakgomo	Ward 02		
GTM/HO/06/3 7	RDP houses Ga-ragopola (Maganagobušwa)	Ward 02		On going
GTM/HO/06/3 8	RDP houses at Mahlakwena	Ward 02		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/HO/06/39	RDP/PHP houses Ward 6	Ward 06		
GTM/HO/06/40	RURAL housing (Paeng, Lebalelo, Molayi, Matshiretsane, Phadishanong, Mogoleng, Makgwareng and Makgopa)	Ward 24		
GTM/HO/06/41	RDP houses for Ward 22	Ward 22		
GTM/HO/06/42	RDP houses for Ward 4	Ward 04		
GTM/HO/06/43	RDP/PHP houses for Ward 10	Ward 10		
GTM/HO/06/44	RDP/PH houses for Ward 8	Ward 08		
GTM/HO/06/45	RDP/PHP houses(Shakung, Thokwane, Malokela & Serafa)	Ward 09		
GTM/HO/06/46	RDP/PHP houses for Ward 14	Ward 14		
GTM/HO/06/47	RDP/PHP houses for Ward 7	Ward 07		
GTM/HO/06/48	RDP/PHP houses at Motlolo	Ward 19		On going
GTM/HO/06/49	RDP/PHP houses at (Malekane, Masha, Tsakane and Mampuru)	Ward 27		
GTM/HO/06/50	RDP houses for e Ward 12	Ward 12		
GTM/HO/06/51	RDP/PHP houses for Ward 26	Ward 26		
GTM/HO/06/5	RDP houses (Motshana, Moraba, Ga-	Ward 16		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
2	malepe & Penge)			
GTM/HO/06/53	RDP houses at Mankele,Ga-Mokgotho	Ward 16		
GTM/HO/06/54	RDP houses at Ga-makofane	Ward 21		
GTM/HO/06/64	10 RDP houses allocated for Podile			
GTM/HO/06/65	30 RDP houses allocated for Ngwaabe			
GTM/HO/06/66	473 RDP houses allocated for Practiseer			On going
GTM/HO/06/67	27 RDp houses allocated for Ga-Mapodile			
GTM/HO/06/68	58 RDP houses allocated for Leboeng			On going
GTM/HO/06/69	RDP/PHP houses for Ward 11	Ward 11		
GTM/HO/06/70	RDP houses for Ward 18	Ward 18		
GTM/HO/06/71	Standard RDP houses at Burgersfort	Ward 18		complete
GTM/HO/06/72	RDP houses at Koppie	Ward 18		
GTM/HO/08/73	Incomplete RDP houses at	Ward 23		
GTM/HO/08/74	RDP houses ward 27,28,29	Ward 27,28,29		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/AG/06/0 1	Dithamaga Farm (slag farm)		DEPT : AGRI	On going
GTM/AG/06/0 2	Taamf Farm Steelpoort(slag farm)		DEPT : AGRI	
GTM/AG/06/0 3	Tshehla Trust Farm		DEPT : AGRI	
GTM/AG/06/0 4	Maahlashi Livestock Project	Ward 23	DEPT : AGRI	
GTM/AG/06/0 5	Mecklenburg Irrigation Scheme		DEPT : AGRI	
GTM/AG/06/0 6	Tswelopele Irrigation Scheme		DEPT : AGRI	On going
GTM/AG/06/0 7	Ga-Malekane Irrigation Scheme		DEPT : AGRI	
GTM/AG/06/0 8	Maandagshoek Veg. & Piggery		DEPT : AGRI	
GTM/AG/06/0 9	Matokomane (B.sekhukhune) Vegetables		DEPT : AGRI	
GTM/AG/06/1 0	Matokomane (N.Mabelane)fanang vegetables		DEPT : AGRI	
GTM/AG/06/1 1	Haardoorring ga-Motodi (Mabelane) Thushanang		DEPT : AGRI	
GTM/AG/06/1 2	Pretoria Farm Maahlashi (Mr Johnston)	Ward 23	DEPT : AGRI	

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/AG/06/1 3	Pretoria Farm (Mr Kgapane) Simple Farm	Ward 26	DEPT : AGRI	
GTM/AG/06/1 4	Ga-Motodi Motsepula (Mr Mamogale)	Ward 22	DEPT : AGRI	
GTM/AG/06/1 5	Ga-Mampuru (Bosckloof) Vegetables		DEPT : AGRI	
GTM/AG/06/1 6	Aapiesdooring ga-Manoke (Mr N W Mdluli) vegetables	Ward 18	DEPT : AGRI	
GTM/AG/06/1 7	Tubatse Fresh Produce Market		JFPM & AGRIC	withdrawn
GTM/AG/06/1 8	Erection of Reservoir, Fence & Boreholes (Maandagshoek Farm)		DEPT OF AGRICULTURE	
GTM/AG/06/1 9	Fencing of Store, Irrigation Equipment, Engine & Pump (Sekhukhune Farm Ga-Matokomane 10 hectares)			
GTM/AG/06/2 0	Fencing of Additional 4,6ha, Storeroom, Borehole & Tanks, Parkhouses, Irrigation Equipments, Seedlings etc (Djalale Agric Project Ga-Mashishi)		DEPT. AGRICULTURE	
GTM/AG/06/2 1	Subdivision of Camps, Water Reticulation Crushpan & Diplant (Maahlashi Livestock Improvement 2473ha)			
GTM/AG/06/2 2	Equipment, Machinery, Irrigation System, Inputs, Implements & Trailers (Dithamaga Trust)			
GTM/AG/06/2 3	Project of Vegetable & Poultry Ward 4	Ward 04		
GTM/AG/06/2 4	Agricultural project Ward 17	Ward 17		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/AG/06/25	Expansion of Tau Kolobe Project(Maapea)	Ward 17		
GTM/AG/06/26	Agricultural project(Podila)	Ward 17		
GTM/AG/06/27	Poultry project Ward 25	Ward 25		
GTM/AG/06/28	Pig farming Ward 25	Ward 25		
GTM/AG/06/29	Agricultural farming - Poultry project funding Ward 5	Ward 05		
GTM/AG/06/30	Supply Megokgo ya lethabo poultry project with stock, foods and equipment	Ward 02		
GTM/AG/06/31	Vegetable project and poultry project Ward 4	Ward 04		
GTM/AG/06/32	Poultry farming, gardening for Ward 10	Ward 10		
GTM/AG/06/33	Agricultural and poultry project Ward 8	Ward 08		
GTM/AG/06/34	Agricultural and poultry project Motloulela	Ward 14		
GTM/AG/06/35	Agricultural garden and poultry project at Motlolo	Ward 19		
GTM/AG/06/36	Agricultural project and poultry for the whole Ward	Ward 12		
GTM/AG/06/37	Acultural vilage, garden project and irrigation for ploughing Ward 26	Ward 26		
GTM/AG/06/38	Dam for cattle at Ga-Malepe	Ward 16		
GTM/AG/06/3	Agricultural project for Ward 16	Ward 16		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
9				
GTM/AG/06/40	Agricultural project at Mankele and Ga-Mokgotho	Ward 16		
GTM/AG/06/41	Farming project for Ward 21	Ward 21		
GTM/AG/06/42	Cultural village, muti nursery and a lodge at Dresden	Ward 23		
GTM/AG/06/43	Funding the Magatatema poultry project at Morulaneng (Mabocha)	Ward 21		
GTM/AG/06/44	Funding of Matokaneng piggery at Maahlashi village	Ward 23		
GTM/AG/06/45	Funding of Ema Emang Basadi vegetable Project at Thokwane	Ward 09		
GTM/AG/06/46	Shakung vegetable project and Poultry project	Ward 09		
GTM/AG/06/47	Inclusion of the Investing in Culture Project(Neotha Arts &Culture)			
GTM/AG/06/48	Vegetable garden at Garagopola & Natlela vilage	Ward 11		
GTM/AG/06/49	Mogale vegetable Project at Diphale	Ward 08		
GTM/AG/06/50	Poultry & Agricultural project at Ga-Manoke	Ward 18		
GTM/AG/06/51	Agricultural Farm & Poultry project at Koppie	Ward 18		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/TE/06/0 1	Telecommunications Network (Strydom Tunnel)		TELKOM	
GTM/TE/06/0 2	Telecommunications Network (Mokutung)		TELKOM	
GTM/TE/06/0 3	Telecommunications Network (Kgautswane)		TELKOM	
GTM/TE/06/0 4	Telecommunicatons Network (Kgotlopong)		TELKOM	
GTM/TE/06/0 5	Telecommunications Network (Maahlashi)		TELKOM	
GTM/TE/06/0 6	Telecommunications Network (Taung)		TELKOM	
GTM/TE/06/0 7	Telecommunications Network (Matokomane)		TELKOM	
GTM/TE/06/0 8	Telecommunications Network (Penge)		TELKOM	complete
GTM/TE/06/0 9	Telecommuications Network (Moraba)		TELKOM	
GTM/TE/06/1 0	Telecommunications Network (Ga-Motshana)		TELKOM	
GTM/TE/06/1 1	Telecommunicatons Network (Kgopaneng)		TELKOM	
GTM/TE/06/1 2	Telecommunications Network (Mankele)		TELKOM	
GTM/TE/06/1 3	Telecommunications Network (Ga-Malepe)		TELKOM	
GTM/TE/06/1	Telecommunications Network		TELKOM	

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
4	(Shakung)			
GTM/TE/06/1 5	Telecommunications Network (Dithabaneng)		TELKOM	
GTM/TE/06/1 6	Telecommuications Network (Maretlwaneng)		TELKOM	
GTM/TE/06/1 7	Telecommunications Network (Dresden)		TELKOM	
GTM/TE/06/1 8	Telecommunications Network (Malokele)		TELKOM	complete
GTM/TE/06/1 9	TelecommunicationsNetwork (Tukakgomo)		TELKOM	
GTM/TE/06/2 0	Telecommunications Network (Pidima)		TELKOM	
GTM/TE/06/2 1	Telecommunications Network (Ga-Makofane)		TELKOM	
GTM/TE/06/2 2	Telecommunications Network (Ga-Riba)		TELKOM	
GTM/TE/06/2 3	TelecommunicationsNetwork (Motlolo)		TELKOM	
GTM/TE/06/2 4	Telecommunications Network (Ga-Masete)		TELKOM	
GTM/TE/06/2 5	Telecommunications Network (Ngoabe)		TELKOM	
GTM/TE/06/2 6	Telecommunications Network (Maseven)		TELKOM	
GTM/TE/06/2 7	Telecommunications Network (Phiring)		TELKOM	
GTM/TE/06/2 8	Telecommunications Network (Mafarafara)		TELKOM	

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/TE/06/29	Public phones Ward 27	Ward 27		
GTM/TE/06/30	Public Telephones at Kgotlopong village	Ward 23		
GTM/OT/06/21	Public phones at Ga-malepe	Ward 16		

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent
GTM/OT/06/03	Food parcels Ward 4	Ward 04	
GTM/OT/06/14	Food parcels (Maapea)	Ward 17	
GTM/OT/06/23	Food parcels for o v c Ward 23	Ward 23	
GTM/OT/06/24	Food Parcels & Plaza at Ga-Manoke	Ward 18	
GTM/OT/06/25	Food parcels at Koppie	Ward 18	
GTM/OT/06/12	Vending stations (Mahlokoane)	Ward 17	
GTM/OT/06/13	Vending stations (Mahlokoane)	Ward 17	
GTM/OT/06/15	Vending stations (Podila)	Ward 17	
GTM/OT/06/16	Vending stations (Mphethi)	Ward 17	

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent
GTM/OT/06/17	Vending station (Manyaka, Mashishi, Kgoete and Masete)	Ward 10	

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/MP/ 06/01	Intergrated Waste management plan		GTM	
GTM/MP/ 06/02	Employment Equity Plan		GTM	
GTM/MP/ 06/03	Work place skills Plan		GTM	complete
GTM/MP/ 06/04	HIV / Aids		GTM	Tender stage
GTM/MP/ 06/05	LED Plan Review		GTM	complete
GTM/MP/ 06/06	Spatial Development Framework		GTM	complete
GTM/MP/ 06/07	Land Use Management System		GTM	complete
GTM/MP/ 06/08	Housing Sectoral Plan		GTM	
	Infrastructure Investment plan Phase I		DBSA	On going
	Infrastructure Investment plan Phase II		DBSA	On going
GTM/MP/ 06/09	Development Portion 140/e Farm Ohgristad		GTM	
GTM/MP/ 06/10	Establishment of Disaster Management Plan		Protection service unit/GTM	Draft stage
GTM/MP/ 06/11	Development of a Regional Waste Site (Motaganeng)		ANGLO COAL	On going
GTM/MP/ 06/12	Rehabilitation of a Waste Disposal Site Dumps		ANGLO COAL	On going
GTM/MP/ 06/13	Infrastructural Invesment Plan & Wards(All Wards)		DBSA	On going

GTM/MP/ 06/14	Road Infrastructure Plan(Burgersfort)			On going
GTM/MP/ 06/15	By-Laws and policies development support			On going
GTM/MP/ 06/16	Capacity Building-Business engineering			On going
GTM/MP/ 06/17	Purchase of Land for development			On going

IDP Project Number	Project	Ward (location)	Implementing Agent	Status
GTM/DM/ 06/01	Demarcation of Sites (Boschkloof) 300		DPLGH	
GTM/DM/ 06/02	Demarcation of Sites (Ga-Mampuru) 350		DPLGH	
GTM/DM/ 06/03	Demarcation of sites (Kgopaneng) 300		DPLGH	
GTM/DM/ 06/04	Demarcation of Sites (Ga-Mapodile) 350		DPLGH	
GTM/DM/ 06/05	Demarcation of Sites (Driekop) 350		DPLGH	
GTM/DM/ 06/06	Demarcation of Sites (Moroke) 350		DPLGH	
GTM/DM/ 06/07	Demarcation of Sites (Praktiseer) 350		DPLGH	

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